PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,800—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1896.

A FINE SELECTION OF
WATCHES
SILVER AND GOLD
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS,
BY JOHN JONES.
BOMBAY AGENT:—
37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT.

LIBR OF T BOM BRAN OF T ROYAL ASIATI

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	26th Sept.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	3rd October
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th "
B.L. CARTHAGE	5263	M. De Horne	17th "
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th "
B.M. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	31st "
† ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	7th Nov.
B.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th "
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	21st "
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	W. A. Wheler	28th "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	5th Dec.
B.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	19th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	26th "

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The "India" marked B.M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea cannot be booked for this voyage.

The Steamer marked thus * proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon, on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th September, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Oct. 1896.
IMPERATOR	B. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Nov. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	B. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1297.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	2,706	350	7th Oct.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th Nov.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

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TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

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STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	GdeGrisogono.	4,253	350	21st Oct., 1896

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept., 21, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government.

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October 1896.
NATAL	4074	Bourdon	31st " "
OCEANIEN	4259	Schmitz	28th Nov. "
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELBOURNE	Rogliano	4,080	24th Sept.

Four weekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board.

The S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Despras, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for DIEGO, SUAREZ, MAJUNGA, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA and DELAGOA BAY, on the 10th October, 1896.

The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for PERSIAN GULF, on or about 20th October, 1896.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.

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BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

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Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 26th Sept., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 29th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHI VIA CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,120 tons, on the 26th Sept., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on or about the 24th Sept., noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, about the 24th Sept., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 3rd October.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 10th October.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about 26th Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. "Duc. BALDUINO" ……15th Oct., 1896.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 17, 1896.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
S. S. "KT. OF ST. JOHN"

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "KT. of ST. JOHN" ARRIVED from CHINA and JAPAN, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Captain MACAULAY, the Steamer's Surveyor, will attend every Morning to survey Damages, &c., and no claims of any kind whatever will be entertained after the departure of the Steamer.

TATA & SONS,
Agents, NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 21st Sept., 1896.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

WANTED an OVERSEER for the Jath State. Pay Rs. 60 + 15 Travelling Allowance per month. None but duly qualified and of practical experience should apply with copies of testimonials. L.C.E. will have preference.

K. R. MULE,
Administrator Jath State, Kolhapur and S. M. Country.

PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

THE FINEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.

A combination of powerful NERVE and BRAIN Tonics, so carefully compounded that each ingredient imparts its full remedial effect to the system. RAISING the SPIRITS; INCREASING the APPETITE and INVIGORATING the whole BODY.

Per Bottle Rs. 3.

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WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families or Summer or Winter Season.

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THE whole of our HOCKS and MOSELLES are imported direct from Coblentz.

HOCKS.

		Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Rs. a.	Credit. Pts. Rs. a.
GEISENHEIM, good flavour and body	per doz.	27 0	14 8	30 0	16 4
HOCHHEIM, an agreeable dinner wine	"	33 8	17 8	37 8	19 4
JOHANNESBERG, the Prince of Hocks	"	58 0	30 0	65 0	33 8
LIEBFRAUMILCH, rich in character and flavour	"	52 0	27 8	58 8	30 8
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs), of great fragrance, pure and natural	"	37 0	.....	41 4	.....
LAUBENHEIM, a light dinner wine	"	28 0	15 0	32 4	16 12
OPPENHEIM	"	22 0	13 0	23 8	14 8
NIERSTEIN, very soft and of good bouquet	"	38 8	20 8	42 8	23 0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK	"	53 8	28 0	59 8	32 4
FINE SPARKLING MOSELLES, fine full flavour	"	46 4	25 0	51 8	27 12
SUPERIOR SPARKLING, very fragrant	"	54 0	31 0	60 4	34 8
FINEST SPARKLING, NONPAREIL, very rich, delicious bouquet	"	68 8	37 8	76 8	42 0
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	"	25 8	14 8	28 8	16 0
BARSAC, Light Table Wine	"	27 8	15 0	30 8	16 12

HUNGARIAN WINES.

		Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Rs. a.	Credit. Pts. Rs. a.
CARLOWITZ, Fine Old	"	21 8	12 8	24 0	14 0
CARLOWITZ	"	15 8	8 8	17 4	9 8
FUNF KIRCHNER	"	14 0	8 0	15 8	9 0
SOMLAUER	"	17 0	9 4	19 0	10 4

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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

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Paper Cover, Rs. 2. Cloth Binding, Rs. 2-8.

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Paper Cover, Rs. 2. Cloth Binding, Rs. 2-8.

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Paper Cover, Rs. 2. Cloth Binding, Rs. 2-8.

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"THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A TRUTH."
By Edna Lyall, Ans. 12.

The motif of this story is the recent troubles in Armenia, and though the characters depicted are of course fictitious, the story is founded on fact, and the sad incidents are very far from being imaginary.

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When residing in a Tropical Climate, to take great care of

THE HAIR,

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PETROLEUM HAIR WASH,

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McDOWELL AND CO.,
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ABSOLUTELY THE MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE-NEZ EVER MANUFACTURED.

PERFECT FOR SPHERICAL CYLINDRICAL OR PRISMATIC LENSES.

A BOON TO PEOPLE who have noses with an even extended surface. To adjust the eye-glass is very simple. Two spurs are grasped between the finger and thumb of one hand. This causes the plaquets to extend, and the eye-glass is then placed on the nose. Upon releasing the pressure the plaquets adapt themselves in a very pleasant fashion to any shaped nose and with the very least feeling of pressure.

ADVANTAGES OF THE NEW "MOVILLETTE."

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ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia "	50	"	15	0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	12	8

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"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

These can be recommended as good smokes:—

					Cash. Rs.	as.
Regalia Antonio Lopez	in boxes of	50	with rings	per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	"	9	0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	"	7	8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	"	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	"	5	0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	"	3	0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	"	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100		"	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100		"	6	8
Habano 2A	do.	100		"	4	8
Cartado 1A	do.	100		"	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
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COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA an J. F. KATHOKE.

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LIVER AND SPLEEN.

THESE two Organs, when out of order, cause untold MISERY to residents in Tropical Climates.

LIVER and SPLEEN MIXTURE, prepared for the last thirty years from the original formula of a well-known Bombay Physician, has proved itself invaluable, and holds its own against all the recent introductions of MODERN MATERIA MEDICA. It gives "THE LIVER" just the stirring up it requires, and relieves sufferers from "SPLEEN" in an incredibly short time.

Price Re. 1-8 per Bottle.

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KEMP & CO.'S
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THOROUGHLY REVISED AND BROUGHT UP TO DATE.

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PRICE Rs. 4 EACH.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

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Up to end of September only
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PERFECTLY NEW
MAGAZINE ¼ PLATE CAMERAS.
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ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "NAWAB," 2,041 Tons, Captain J. E. SANDILANDS, will sail for MALABAR COAST and CALCUTTA, on the 25th September, 1896.

Excellent Accommodation for First-Class and Native Passengers.

For Freight and Passage apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

44, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay, 19th September, 1896.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S Chartered Steamer KT. of ST. JOHN, 3,483 Tons, Captain BILLETT, will SAIL hence for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on or about the 30th instant.

The Steamer will also call at Colombo if sufficient inducement offers.

For Freight and Passage apply to

TATA AND SONS,
Agents.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 22nd September, 1896.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "MELBOURNE," from MARSEILLES, landed in Town Custom. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to the office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be Entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

E. DE BAILLOU,
Agent.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1896.

THE POWERS of ATTORNEY granted to W. B. CROWDER and JEHANGIR MANEKJI TADIVALA have THIS DAY been CANCELLED.

W. CROWDER & Co.

22, Apollo Street, 22nd Sept., 1896.

POONA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION

WILL OPEN on MONDAY, the 28th instant, and will remain open till SATURDAY, the 3rd October, inclusive.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Life Members Ticket	Rs. 50
(Admits to all Exhibitions Member and one Lady.)	
Annual Member's Ticket	Rs. 7
(Admits to current Exhibition only Member and one Lady.)	
Entrance on opening day	Rs. 2
Entrance on other days	Re. 1

Tickets to be obtained of Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Poona or at the doors.

NOTICE.

HIS HIGHNESS the GAEKWAR'S GOVERNMENT having RESOLVED to SELL OFF the BARODA SPINNING and WEAVING MILLS, A PUBLIC AUCTION will be held on the 20th October, 1896, at 1 p.m., in the Office of His Excellency the Dewan Sahib. Persons willing to bid are requested to attend the sale. Intending purchasers shall have to deposit a sum of Rs. 10,000 British, in cash, before bidding at the Auction Sale.

For further particulars and conditions apply to

MADAVAROW RAMCHUNDRA,
Fadnis.

Huzur Fadnis Office, Baroda, 21st Sept., 1896.

THE GOCULDASS CULLIANJEE BARSEE COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 15 per Share has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, on or after 29th September, 1896, to those Shareholders whose names are on the Register this day, on the production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

HEERJEE OOMERSEY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1896.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, at the Bombay Custom House, in the REPORTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, a few copies of the ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Trade and Navigation of the Presidency of Bombay for the official year 1895-96.

PRICE PER COPY .... Rs. 4 8

W. E. YOUNG,
For Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, and Reporter-General of External Commerce.

Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1896.

THE MAHUVA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of September, 1896, at 4-15 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1896.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the year ending 30th June, 1897, and to fix his remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd day of September, 1896, to the 30th day of September, 1896, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

NARANDAS RAJARAM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 18th September, 1896.

NOTICE—No. 28.

SEALED TENDERS for the Supply to the Bombay Commissariat of Indian Manufacture of Sugar for rations and hospital for one year from 1st April, 1897, to 31st March, 1898, will be received by the Commissariat Store-Keeper-General, Bombay, Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Madras, Commissariat Store and Shipping Officer, Calcutta, Commissariat Store Officer, Lahore, hereinafter referred to as the Commissariat Officers, up to 12 noon on the 19th October, 1896, and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend. Particulars of the quantities and the stations where required are given in the tender form.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the above Officers, which, as well as any information required regarding the Contract, will be given on application to the above Commissariat Officers up to 4 o'clock p.m., on the 12th October, 1896. No addition or alteration must be made in the tender forms.

3. Seals of Tenderers will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of sugar of Indian Manufacture for Rations and Hospital."

5. The tender may be for one or both the descriptions and for supply of all the stations or of one or any number of them, but the term of contract must be as noted above and the rate for each description must be an average for the whole period. The Commissary-General shall have the power to accept a tender in whole or in part or to reject a tender without assigning any cause for so doing, but in the event of the tender being accepted in part only and the tenderer failing to take up the contract, the whole earnest-money deposited will be confiscated.

6. Each tender must be accompanied with separate earnest-money for each description of sugar in Government Promissory Notes or Bank of Bengal, Bank of Madras, Bank of Bombay, or Treasury Receipt,* Provincial or Municipal Debenture or Port Trust Bond, for an amount equal to 2 per cent. of the value at the tendered rate of one year's supply of the quantity of each description of sugar tendered for, but the earnest-money of any one description of sugar need not exceed Rs. 2,000. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to.

7. Earnest-money will be confiscated if the Tenderer withdraws from his tender.

8. Samples of the sugar to be supplied can be inspected at any Commissariat Office.

9. Acceptance or rejection of the most favourable tender will be notified by the end of December, 1896, at latest.

C. H. C. HEYMAN, CAPTAIN,
for Comt. Storekeeper-General.

Comt. Storekeeper-Genl.'s Office, Bombay, 18th Sept., 1896.

* The Receipt may be for currency notes or cash.

CEYLON FLANNEL.

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, keep a Stock of the above unshrinkable Flannel in plain whitegrey and various coloured patterns. Price Re. 1 per yard 29" wide. Sold in short lengths to suit constituents.

SAMPLES FREE.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

WINES AND SPIRITS,

Bottled by J. CONNELL.

WHISKIES.

OLD HIGHLAND ****	per doz.	Rs. 38
OLD "HIGHLAND" ***	"	" 27
OLD SCOTCH (Yellow Label)	"	" 21
OLD SCOTCH (White Label)	"	" 23
OLD HIGHLAND C. WHISKY	"	" 26
IRISH WHISKY		" 25

BRANDIES.

JAMES CONNELL'S ****, a choice, thoroughly matured grape spirit (12 years' old)	per doz.	Rs. 47
JAMES CONNELL'S *** (10 years' old)	"	" 35
JAMES CONNELL'S Old Pale, a good "Peg" Brandy	"	" 23

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
FINEST OLD
HIGHLAND MALT
Most Popular Whisky in India.
Rs. 35-6 per dozen, Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
AND FROM ALL RETAILERS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome substantial-made well-seasoned household furniture by Wimbridge and others (specially made to order), best electro-plated-ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany full-sized slate billiard table by Thurston, with balls, cues, etc., and a six-light billiard lamp, a splendid rosewood semi-grand pianoforte on Steinway's system by Soundy and Co. in capital order, a large size black marble clock striking hours and half-hours, a sewing machine by Singer, very rich large size Persian carpets, handsome Ditmar's table hanging and wall kerosine lamps with Hinks' burners, a large size fish aquarium on substantial-made stand, handsome China and Japanese table ornaments, a strong-built four-seated open carriage in good order, a strong victoria with a powerful bay Arab horse, a large size English coal cooking stove, one English cow, a very large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, water tank, lawn mower, etc., the property of H. WILMOTT ULOTH, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 7-30 a.m., the same day.

On SATURDAY, the 26th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 3rd Victoria Cross Lane, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, handsome table ornaments, lamps, carpets, one first-rate grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, handsome dining and drawing-room cabinets, etc., the property of L. GROMMERS, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 26th inst., Messrs. Bennett and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods:—

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong-built palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 second-hand strong victoria in very good order.
1 black Arab pony, 13-3, 5 years, goes in saddle & harness, very showy.
1 grey Arab gelding, fast trotter, goes in saddle and harness, very quiet.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, Waste Paper, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder:—

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place:—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and cotton sweepings, etc.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 25th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co., the valuable and neat-made teak and blackwood household furniture, of the latest design, consisting of drawing-room suites, cabinets, and chiffoniers, handsome single and double mirror door almyras, Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine on stand (little used), bentwood chairs, sofas, marble top tables, &c.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, made to order, by Mr. Dewjee Canjee, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, windproof lamps, by Hinks, Brussels' and Persian carpets, &c., the property of H. E KENT, Esq., proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view one day before sale.

HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 611 of 1894.

Chandooji Khooshalji and others .... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Poonumchand Krishnaji and others .... Defendants.
and
Suit No. 38 of 1895.
Poonumchand Krishnajee and others .... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Chandooji Khooshalji and others .... Defendants.

In pursuance of directions contained in the decretal order made herein on the 10th day of July, 1896, and under instructions from the defendants in the first suit, and plaintiffs in the second suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 28th inst., at 3 p.m.

1 ruby and diamond ring.
1 pendant with one ruby.

Property on view.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 101, Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome C spring victoria, with Arab horse and English harness, windproof lamps, by Hinks, rich table ornaments, Brussels' carpets, etc., the property of J. A. YATES, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.

A Rare Opportunity for Sending Christmas Presents to Friends in Europe.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Rampart Row, Fort, in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Hamilton and Co., a very choice lot of superior electro-platedware, Cutch, Shikarpore, Burma, and Madras silverware, Cashmere, Moradabad, and Scinde art goods, rich shawls, gold and silver jewellery, marble clocks, large pier glasses, 2 large size iron safes, English show case, office tables, large size glass door cupboards, fancy goods, etc.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Gowalia Tank Road, next to the Fire Brigade Station, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, dining, drawing, bed-room and office furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte, by John Broadwood and Sons, a nearly new mahogany cottage harmonium, by Stoney and Clarke, Hinks and Ditmar's lamps, Brussels' carpets, large aviary with birds, table ornaments, pictures, jail-made coir matting, &c., the property of DR. W. M. ALEXANDER.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES USED AS TANNERIES, AT DHARAVI, NEAR MAHIM.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Hajee Tyeb Hajee Gunny, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 10th day of October, 1896, the following valuable properties:—

LOT NO. 1, AT 3 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Government tocca land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, buildings, factories, and chawls standing thereon, situate at Dharavi Road, in the Island of Bombay, fronting on the north and west by Dharavi Road, in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 11395 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 19, 24, 2, 5, 15, and 27, new Nos. 16509, 16514, a-15837, a-15761, 15782, and 15806, and new Survey Nos. 3740, 3739, 2-a 3-a 290, b-289, 5-289, and 8-289, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward Nos. 6122 to 6127, and Street Nos. 11 to 16, Dharavi Road, and bounded on the south and east by the Dharavi Road aforesaid, on the north by the property of Chini Remail, and on the west by the property of Fakeer Mahomed Maistry, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

LOT NO. 2, AT 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, buildings, factories, or chawls standing thereon, situate at Dharavi, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 210 feet from north to south on the eastern side thereof, and 85 feet on the western side, and 215 feet from east to west on the northern side thereof, and 255 feet on the south side (the area thereof being 4,575 square yards or thereabouts), and bounded on the east by batty ground of Bhindia Bhoyer, and batty ground of Ebrahim Saheb Nowrungay, on the west by the Government ground, on the north by the batty ground of Nagea Juakiny, and on the south by batty ground of Bhicar Kolly and batty ground of Madhavrao Bhaskerjee, and which said premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 197, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward Nos. 6334, 6335, and 6337, and Street Nos. 223, 224, and 226, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

LOT NO. 3, AT 5 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenaments, buildings factories, and chawls standing thereon, situate at Dharavi, in the Island of Bombay, fronting on the south of the said Dharavi Road in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,605 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 20, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assesment under Ward Nos. 6295, 6299, and Street Nos. 184, 188, Dharavi Road, and bounded on the east by several pieces or parcels of land respectively, belonging to Aooly Patel, Bhoocho Chakoor Pudma Junka and Bhinda "Bhundaree, on the west by vacant land, belonging to Ismail Rusools on the north by the said Dharavi Road, and on the south by the land belonging to Sookru and others, and which said premises are now occupied by the tenants of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the New De Lisle Road Sheep Market, on MONDAY, the 28th September, 1896, at 3-30 p.m., the right of occupying the pens in the said Market for sale of live animals (sheep or goat) to private individuals, under the terms of Section 403 (E) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888, for six months, i.e., from 1st October, 1896, to 31st March 1897. Each pen will be put up separately at the time of sale. The sale will be subject to the Municipal Commissioner's approval.

For further particulars and conditions of this sale apply to the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1896.

THE favourite of Princes or peasants, rich or poor Families or working class in the world renowned SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, which is now to be seen in every Village in India and is to be had in whole of India from North to South and East to West. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as Singer, the sole manufacturers for Singer's Sewing Machines.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, twist, glassware, earthenware, soap, files, etc., etc.

2 bales grey dhooties.
1 case white shirtings.
2 bales grey shirtings.
1 case cotton check.
4 cases white drills.
On account and at the risk of Goculdass Vallubhdass—
GV 110—474-5—1 case brocades, ex "Clan Munroe."
GV 205—218-9—1 case stripes, ex "Eden Hall."
On account and at the risk of A. H. Sidick—
400 boxes soap.
On account and at the risk of Mahomedally Ebramjee—
AM 5986 26-30—5 cases Rimmel's brown windsor soap, ex "Caledonia."
AM 5986 31-35—5 ex "Oriental."
On account and at the risk of Mowjee Kessowjee—
MK 1107 6874—1 case Machine Thread ex "Tokio."
" 6875—1 ex "Lorenzo."
On account of the concerned—
3 bales straw boards.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIPS' FURNITURE, FITTINGS, BOATS, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., in the P. and O. S. N. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon:—

A quantity of old stores, ships' requisites, fittings, &c., consisting of old canvas sails, canvas cuttings, old flags, old ropes, scrap and old iron chains, wooden fittings, cabin doors and benches, broken glass and crockeryware, boats. Europe rope, ship side lamps and mast-head iron-baths, iron tanks, a quantity of table knives, carpets and miscellaneous other articles.

Purchasers will have to pay Customs duty, &c., and clear the goods within ten days from the date of auction.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1896.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATED CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated, for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

BARKHAUSEN & CO.,

BORDEAUX.

GENUINE RICH CLARETS,

Shipped by the above Firm,

TO BE HAD OF

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS:—

19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents:—

MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.

CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.

As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.

Rs. 56 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"AULD SCOTTIE" WHISKY.

AS a SCOTCH WHISKY there is nothing finer than "Auld Scottie" made from the purest selected material and blended with the greatest of care.

Invalids requiring a genuine stimulant will find in

"AULD SCOTTIE"

WHISKY of the purest form. For Medicinal purposes it equals Old Brandy, Rs. 2-8 a bottle, of all respectable Wine Merchants.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. Andrew's Dinner at Calcutta and the Verdict was one of Unanimous approval.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. Hill."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh.
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis, one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE

ONE New English-built C Under Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas, of London

One set of best English Silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English Silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per bag.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE .... Rs. 6

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.

"PITCHER" WATER.

A BOON TO WOMEN.

"PITCHER" WATER is a safe and perfect cure for miscarriage and premature delivery, and other disorders for pregnancy. It has also been proved to be an effectual remedy for barrenness.

Per Bot. Rs. 2-8; per doz. Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS. } **PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,** { BOMBAY AND POONA.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street. E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL	Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£557,312 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE, BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST	" 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. — GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. — NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Terms may be ascertained on application.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID............ £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000 =	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 4,500,000 =	" 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 4,130,000 =	" 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.

(REAL AND IMITATION).

BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.,
BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.

THE PUBLIC are CAUTIONED against AGENTS CLAIMING to be representatives of this LONG-ESTABLISHED COMPANY or to be connected with it, and against all other persons using the name thereof, or similar Names, without authority.

The Offices, Shops, and Godowns of TREACHER and COMPANY, LIMITED, are situated in the following places only—

BOMBAY	Esplande Road
BYCULLA	Bellasis Road.
POONA	Arsenal Road.
MAHABLESHWAR	

The Company has no connection whatever with any Firm or PERSON using a similar name, or any other name than that of "TREACHER and COMPANY, LIMITED." All accredited Agents of this Company will be provided with a written authority signed by the Manager, and no lists, periodicals, or books are genuine unless they bear the full name of the Company thus:

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

LOAN of $15\frac{3}{4}$ Lakhs for Sewerage, Wari Bunder, &c., Roads, Burial Ground and Water Works.

The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay will be prepared to receive up to 12 noon on TUESDAY, 29th September, 1896, Tenders for the 1st instalment of Rs. 10 lakhs on account of the above Loan bearing interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and repayable in 40 years from 1st July, 1897.

Further particulars as to Form of Tenders, amount of deposit, &c., &c., can be obtained on personal application at the Chief Accountant's Office.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 8th September, 1896.

NOTICE.

IT having come to the knowledge of Messrs. PRICE and Co., of 72 and 73 Hatton Garden, London, that large quantities of EAU DE COLOGNE are Imported into and sold in India such Eau de Cologne being contained in Bottles constructed and shaped and bearing Labels, Capsules and patented Sprinklers similar to or in imitation of the Bottles of Eau de Cologne of Messrs. Price and Co. exported by them to India for many years past.

ALL DEALERS in and Importers of Eau de Cologne and all Buyers and Sellers of the same are hereby warned against Importing, Buying, Selling or having in their possession for Sale or any purpose of Trade, Bottles of Eau de Cologne shaped and constructed and bearing Labels, Capsules and patented Sprinklers which may cause it to be believed that the contents of such Bottles are of the manufacture of Messrs. Price and Co., and IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that should this warning be disregarded all persons concerned will be prosecuted for using a FALSE TRADE MARK and for other offences in relation to the premises under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code and the Indian Merchandise Marks Act.—Dated the 18th day of September, 1896.

FRAMJI, SONS & CO.,
Sole Agents in Bombay for Messrs. PRICE and CO.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
LONDON & LIVERPOOL.
Wholesale Agent for India:—
STANLEY OAKES.
13-2 Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS	£10.695,969
REVENUE	£ 2,650,872

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES.
Accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders,
For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Colors on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5	0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment, charges Rs. 1 per line extra.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15) Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 5
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship, Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1411½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,315
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10, p.c.	163
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Alliance	1,800	1,100	all		740
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	Nil	69
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	850
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	630xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	710
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000		dvdRs.40	800
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,753
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	900
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,120xd
Coimbatore S and W	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	765xd
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs12	645
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	680
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,015xd
David Mill	1,600	500	500	dvdRs.30	560xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	560
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	655xd
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	780
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	735
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	680
Howard and Bulloughs	1,800	500	500	25	740xd
Hope Mills	500	500	500	50	625
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,575
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	585
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000		1,265
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	790xd
James Greaves	2,100	500	500	20	740xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
JamshedManufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	240xd
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	1,020
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	843	1,000	1,000	20	600
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	870
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	850
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	840
Leopold	2,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	275
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	890
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,170
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,400
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	580
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr ct	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,760
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 5	162½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	2,350
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	580	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	635
Oriental	6,725	625	625	dvdRs20	400
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,360
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 60	950
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,275
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,250
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,750
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	965
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	170
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	390
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvRs 12½	500
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	400xd
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	850
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs20	740
Sassoon and Alliance	,000	00	500	dvdRs30	700
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	575
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	dvdRs30	600
Uenishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co Ld	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	910
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	15	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,190
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	180
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	187½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvdRs25	230
Colaba	500	1,889	1,880	dvdRs15	325
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,375
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	102½
Fort	150	8,500		25+80	1,160
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	615
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	385
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	162
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	530
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	95
Mercantile	1,030	125	125	dvd Rs4	87½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	397½
Munmar M.	1,600	250	all	15	215
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	630
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	160
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	490
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	550
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	87
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	12	230
Volkart	...	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs65	1,260

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	half Yearl	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs10 7½	390
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co Ld	...	1,000	100	...	125
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	1	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	164
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	30	6,500
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	7½	1,640
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co, Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	62
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	480	500	500	5 pr. ct.	50
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	5	1,480
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs16	245
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	190
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	362xd
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	500	30	200
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	178xd
Napier HotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	250	50	10 pr.ct.	169
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs.6	100xd
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	500xd
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	3	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,075xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100		132
Telephone Co.	6,200	25	10	dvd Rs1	32½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c. o.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...		
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	300	...	417½
The Tapti Valley	26,000	500	50	...	82½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 27-4	Nom.
Gold Leaf	„ 27-5	
Pekin, bar Gold, old	„ 26-14	
Do. do. new	„ 26-12	
Australia bar Gold	„ 26-14	
Bombay bar Gold	„ 26-6	
Sovereigns	„ 17-4	
Do. Dragons	„ 17-3	
Silver 7	„ 91-6	
£17½ Do.	„ 91-4	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h., 49m. Sun sets, 5h., 55m. High water, 11-58m., Low water, 5-34m., 5-49a.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.

New French Press Company, Apollo Street, 4 p.m.

Football Tournament, Association (3rd day), Rovers vs. Dublin Fusiliers, Cooperage, 5 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Brindisi entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Vindobona left the dock on Monday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan, and Australia, per extra s. s. Mebburn, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-day (Wednesday).

LECTURE.—Mr. Mansookhlal Raojibhai Mehta will deliver a lecture in Gujarati at the hall of the Mangrol Jain Sangit Mandali, Pydhownie, at 7-30, this evening. Subject "Animal Protection."

MR. GHADIALI'S LECTURE.—Mr. Dinshah P. Ghadiali will deliver a lecture in Gujarati, at the Framji Institute, this evening, at 6 o'clock, on the subject of "Parsee religious and moral education," giving his independent and impartial views about the same.

RUN OVER BY A PRIVATE CARRIAGE.—Babaji Rama, a Hindu, aged fifty years, residing at Tardeo Road, was, on Monday afternoon, going along the Clerk Road, when he suddenly became giddy, and fell down just in front of a private victoria, belonging to Mr. Dwarkadas Shamji. Before the driver could stop the carriage, one of the wheels passed over his right leg, resulting in fracture of the bone. The injured man was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, and detained under treatment.

BATHING FATALITY.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Lal Baugh, Parel, touching the death of Luximon Juggonnath, a Hindu mill-hand, aged nineteen years. On Monday, the deceased and his brother were bathing in the tank attached to the Dinshaw Petit Mills, when the former went beyond his depth, and was drowned. The surviving brother went home and informed the relatives, who at once went to the tank, but saw no sign of the deceased. The police were informed, and they dragged the tank, and succeeded in recovering the body of the deceased at 6 o'clock in the evening. There were no external marks of violence on the body, and a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ALL ABOUT LIQUOR.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Moore charged Rozario Philip Silva, a Goanese cook, with causing hurt to another cook, named Mathew Fernandez, by means of a knife. It appears that about half-past 9 o'clock, on Monday night, complainant was standing, talking with a friend, at the junction of Bellasis and Duncan roads, when the accused went up to him in an intoxicated condition, and demanded six annas for liquor. On the complainant refusing to comply with the demand, an altercation took place, when accused attacked complainant with an open knife, and struck him a blow with it, inflicting a wound about half-an-inch deep near the right ear. An alarm was raised, and the police coming upon the scene, arrested the accused, and removed complainant to the J. J. Hospital. His Worship sentenced accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Brewin placed J. Coley, a gunner attached to the Mahaluxmi Battery, and F. McMahon, of No. 3 Company E. Division Royal Artillery, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and charged the first with the theft of a silver chain, valued at Rs. 15, the property of Mr. W. Allen, a Way Inspector in the employ of the G. I. P. Ry.; the second accused being charged with assault upon Mr. Allen. It appeared that complainant met accused on the night of Monday last near the Temple Bar Hotel. Just as the complainant was entering a victoria, Coley went up to him and snatched away from him his chain and watch; while McMabon caught hold of Mr. Allen and belaboured him in a brutal manner. Mr. Hope Brewin, of the Leopold Company, on seeing the row, ran up to the complainant's succour, when the two soldiers took to their heels. Mr. Hope Brewin followed them up, and eventually overtook them near the Church-gate Street. The case against each of the accused was gone into separately. The complainant and Mr. Hope Brewin and the gharrywalla gave evidence in support of the foregoing facts. The accused had some "pegs." In defence it was stated that both the accused met complainant first at the Cooperage, where the football match was being played. They all went to the Temple Bar together. When they were returning, the complainant declined to give them a lift in the carriage and, therefore, some anrgy words passed between them. The complainant then fell down and hurt himself. The magistrate sentenced the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment for theft, while the second accused was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour for assault.

A VEXATIOUS CROSS-CHARGE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Shapurji Naoroji Mehta, a law agent, appeared to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by Kaikhosro Dorabji Wacha. There was also a cross-charge preferred by Mehta against Kaikhosro and Professor Cursetji Muncherji Kateli. Mr. Fardunji P. Taleyarkhan appeared for Kaikhosro, while Mr. Mir Aun Ali, barrister-at-law, appeared for Mr. Kateli. Mr. De Souza, pleader, represented Shapurji Mehta.

At the outset Mr. Taleyarkhan said that in the first case his client had taken out summons against Sorabji Hormusji, a compositor in the "Times of India," but as he had tendered an apology, his client was satisfied, and was ready to withdraw the charge if his Worbsip allowed it.

The case against Sorabji was then withdrawn with the magistrate's permission.

The facts of the case were that Kaikhosro went to Mehta, at the request of Mr. Kateli, and remonstrated with him for calling some Italian women to his house. The accused Mehta, thereupon struck complainant with his clenched fists.

The magistrate, after recording evidence, fined Mehta Rs. 10.

The charge brought by Mehta against Mr. Kaikhosro and Professor Kateli was then gone into. The charge against the latter gentleman was of instigating Kaikhsro to assault Mehta.

In cross-examination by Mr. Mir Aun Ali, Mehta admitted that Mr. Kateli was a very respectable man, and he actually revered him. He did not hear what Mr. Kateli said to Kaikhosro.

Mr. Mir Aun Ali: What were the words used by Mr. Kateli to instigate Kaikhosro against you?—I did not hear the words.

Mr. Mir Aun Ali: Were you once convicted and fined Rs. 40 by Mr. Cooper for cheating?—No. I was never fined by Mr. Cooper.

After some further evidence had been recorded, Mr. Mir Aun Ali submitted that the charge against Professor Kateli was vexatious and brought maliciously to annoy the old and respectable gentleman. Mr. Mir Aun Ali submitted that there was not a shadow of evidence against Mr. Kateli, who was admitted to be a man of great respectability. The counsel urged that the magistrate should make an example of the man who had brought a false charge against a gentleman, and allow some compensation to his client.

After hearing the remarks of Mr. Mir Aun Ali, the magistrate passed some strictures against Mehta, and ordered him to pay Rs. 40 as compensation to Professor Kateli.

MR. CHARLES F. M'KIM, of the firm of M'Kim Mead, and White, architects of New York, recently offered to present to the Boston Public Library a bronze statue, called "Bacchante," the work of Frederick MacMonnies. The bronze is described as being about half life-sized, representing a young girl tripping forward with a little child in one arm. The girl is holding a bunch of grapes temptingly in front of the child. The whole conception is one of life and joyousness. It is said to have been greatly admired in France, where it was first exhibited. The French Government, it is reported, being unable to secure the original, ordered a replica to be made and placed in the galleries of Luxembourg. But Boston has suddenly taken into its head to be shocked at the thought of having a nude figure displayed in one of its principal public buildings, and the trustees of the Boston Public Library have received petitions signed by a number of persons requesting that the bronze Bacchante be not accepted and placed in the library. The bronze has been stored, waiting the action of the trustees. It was intended to be placed within the fountain of the inner court of the building.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful ragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

DEFILING THE WATER OF A RIVER.

IMPERATRIX VS. LAKSHMAN RAMA BHOI.

THIS was a review by the court of the proceedings of Mr. G. M. Tallu, third-class Magistrate at Karjat, who, in June last, convicted the accused of defiling water of part of a river, section 61m of Bombay Act 4 of 1890, and fined him one rupee, in default simple imprisonment for two days, section 61m, Bombay Act 4 of 1890, and section 67, Indian Penal Code. The fine had been paid.

The magistrate, in his finding, said that part of the river Ulhas, 400 yards in length above the dam between Karjat and Dahuvli, had been set apart for drinking purposes by notification of the District Magistrate of Kolaba, dated 17th February 1894, issued under section K of the Bombay District Police Act 4 of 1890. Section 61 of the Act had been made applicable to the villages of Karjat and Dahuvli, between which the river lies. The police patel of Dahuvli happened to go to the river, and saw the accused with five others fishing in the river, each with a separate net, within the prohibited portion, and thereby rendering the water unfit for drinking purposes. The accused stated that he was not present among the men who were fishing, and that the patel was not on good terms with him. The witnesses for the prosecution said that the men had made the water muddy and totally unfit for drinking purposes. The magistrate convicted the accused and fined him as stated above.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's decision, said: As ruled by us in criminal ruling No. 30 of 1896, the mere act of fishing cannot be said to defile the water of a tank. There must be evidence of the use of some defiling substance, either as bait or otherwise, to justify a conviction under section 61m of the Bombay Police Act. We reverse the conviction.

RIVAL PARAMOURS.

IMPERATRIX VS. SHAIK SILEMAN WALAD SHAIK ADUM.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. W. H. Crowe, Sessions Judge of Poona, who, on the 26th August last, convicted the accused of robbery and causing grevious hurt in robbery, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for ten years.

It appeared that the appellant and Lakshman walad Amrita were charged with committing murder by causing the death of one Bade Saheb, with committing robbery, and with causing greivous hurt to Bade Saheb at the time of committing robbery. The deceased, Bade Saheb, was a muccadum in the employ of Mr. Clarke, a horse-trainer, living at Wanowrie. For some three or four years he had been keeping the woman Vithi as his mistress. Shortly after the last Mohurrum, he appeared to have had grounds for thinking that she was unfaithful to him, and he turned her off. On the 9th July last, he received his pay for the preceding month, and he proceeded to the house of Vithi's brother, where Vithi was then residing, and told her that he had received his pay, and that she should come up to the bungalow on the following day and settle any outstanding debts. He appeared to have stayed at the house till about 10 p. m., talking with Lakshman Bhiva, the brother of Vithi, whom he was in the habit of visiting. On the following morning, he was found by one of the syces of Mr. Clarke in a senseless condition, lying on the footpath which strikes off from the Sholapur road towards Mr. Clarke's bungalow. His head was covered with wounds; his clothes were saturated with blood; his hands were swollen and stained with blood; and there were marks of blood on the ground. He was carried in a horse blanket to Mr. Clark's bungalow, whence he was forthwith conveyed to the Sassoon Hospital, where he died that evening. There were seven contused wounds on his head. Now, the case for the prosecution was that, Vithi was carrying on an intrigue with the accused, Sileman, and for that reason she had been discarded by the deceased. Vithi's statement went to show that, on the day in question, after the deceased had left about 10 p.m., the two accused went there, and asked Vithi to come over to Wanowree to dine. She appeared to have started with them after some hesitation. On their way, they saw Bade Saheb, and she then refused to go any further, as she was afraid she would be seen. They persuaded her to proceed steathily under cover of the darkness, and she went on as far as the race course. Lakshman then told Sileman to remain behind with her, and he would go on and see if the deceased was on ahead. She shortly after heard the deceased cry out "For God's sake don't beat me." She and Sileman thereupon ran on in the direction of the cry, and saw Lakshman striking the deceased with his stick. Sileman took up the stick which had been lent to the deceased by her on his leaving their house and joined in the beating. She implored Lakshman not to beat him, but he threatened to beat her also, and she was afraid to raise an outcry. The two accused then pulled off the silver bangles from the wrists of the deceased, and they started back towards Poona. On their way Lakshman asked them to wait, saying the deceased had some money with him, and he thereupon ran back and presently returned with a handkerchief containing some rupees, which he handed over to Vithi to keep. Lakshman then directed Sileman to take her to her house, and gave him the bangles, telling him to bury them. Sileman accompanied her to her brother's house, and buried the bangles in the floor of the place where she slept. He went away at 4 a.m., and left behind his coat and panteloons, telling her to wash them, which she did. When the police officers came that morning to her house with the accused Lakshman, she gave them whatever information she could. The jury acquitted both the accused of murder. They found Sileman guilty of the two minor offences, and Lakshman not guilty. The Sessions Judge sentenced Sileman to rigorous imprisonment for ten years, the other accused being discharged.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the evidence in the case, rejected the appeal.

A REFERENCE AGAINST AN ORDER OF ACQUITTAL.

IMPERATRIX VS. BALU LIMBAJEE AND FOUR OTHERS.

Mr. R. E. Candy, District Magistrate of Thanna, reported to the High Court the proceedings of the Sessions Court at Thana in the above case, in which the Sessions Judge acquitted the accused of the offence of dacoity with murder, and requested the High Court to call for the record and proceedings in the case, and quash the order of acquittal, and order four of the accused to be re-tried.

Mr. Candy, in his reference to the court, said the accused were acquitted on the unanimous verdict of the jury. He quite agreed with the Superintendent of Police, whose letter was enclosed, in holding that the jury misappreciated the evidence relating to the identification of four of the accused; and consequently a failure of justice was the result. The case was of more than ordinary importance, and the acquittal of the accused was likely to encorage others to commit similar offences on the frontier of the Thanna and Poona districts, where the present case occurred. The evidence recorded in the case, Mr. Candy said, justified him in referring it to the High Court.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's decision on the reference, said: The court declines to interfere on revision with the acquittal. The remedy is by an appeal by the local Government. Record and papers to be returned.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 15th September, 1896, as compared with the Statement of 1st September, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.	September 8. Rs.	A.	P.	September 15. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	72,00,000	0	0	72,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,96,15,823	13	11	1,65,05,790	0	9
Other Deposits, &c.	5,96,37,711	15	7	5,87,75,486	7	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,48,176	1	10	1,60,511	11	2
Sundries	24,48,148	0	7	24,93,654	13	3
Rs.	10,92,49,859	15	11	10,51,35,443	0	5
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	62,04,835	0	0	65,57,576	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	88,77,128	8	0	86,23,374	12	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,27,06,770	11	11	1,08,59,541	2	4
Credits do do.	1,57,45,533	8	11	1,64,36,705	13	11
Bills Discounted, &c.	3,02,91,405	10	0	3,25,79,056	10	8
Balances with other Banks	5,05,338	13	9	5,46,882	1	3
Bullion	3,369	2	7	2,949	2	7
Dead Stock	13,20,244	8	2	13,29,125	6	5
Stamps	9,877	4	9	9,477	8	0
Sundries	14,06,584	5	9	13,94,728	7	0
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,20,37,573	6	2	88,89,937	12	9
Do. at Branches	2,01,41,194	0	5	1,81,06,088	3	6
Rs.	10,92,49,859	15	11	10,51,35,443	0	5

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 15th September, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	5,67,513	Dec.
Do. at Branches	25,42,521	Do.
Other Deposits	8,62,225	Do.
Post Bills	1,87,665	Do.
ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	98,987	Inc.
Loans	18,47,229	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	6,91,167	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	22,87,651	do.
Cash at Head Office	33,47,636	Dec.
Do. at Branches	20,35,106	do.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists' Stores.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE LATE SURGEON-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM MOORE.

REGARDING the late Surgeon-General Sir William Moore, the "Indian Spectator" says:—"In Surgeon-General Sir W. Moore, we have lost a man of whom the Indian Medical Service had every reason to be very proud. He was and excellent administrator, possessing the confidence of the Government and the esteem and regard of his subordinates—Native and European alike. He was a man of science, ever thirsty for knowledge, and ever willing to give the benefit of his experience to the public and to the profession. His "Family Medicine" is a model book of the kind; but his fame will rest on his more original works, "Health in the Tropics," "Health Resort for Tropical Invalids in India, at Home, and Abroad," and "Diseases of India." His contributions to the Medical journals of the day were also very valuable. He took a very prominent part against the Anti-Opium agitation, but he was one of those whose sincerity could never be questioned."

A THREATENED SPLIT OVER THE COMING CONGRESS.

Calcutta native society seems likely to allow itself drift into the split which marked the native society of Poona at the time of last year's Congress. Says the "Native Opinion":—"Is is with a deep feeling of regret that we once more refer to a most deplorable, nay a hateful state of things, that has split asunder the Calcutta native society into so many factions, and at a time when individual help, howsoever trifling, is so urgently needed for the successful achivement of the next Congress sitting. The present position of the Calcutta native society brings back to one's mind the many social splits into which Poona was rent this time last year, but then we solemnly laid to our heart the flattering unction that no similar disponding squabbles would again ever occur. But just at the threshold of the next Congress we are quite undeceived, and Calcutta native society is now sunk into the mire of individual and social recriminations! "Is union strength," and to this happy query everybody's reply must be in the affirmative. But individual conduct is the real test of the aphorism, and tested by this standard we will have to admit that of real social union we have but very little."

THE INDIAN CONGRESS FUNDS.

In the opinion of the "Indian Spectator," "Madras has at last wiped away the reproach, that she had not paid off her debts to the British Congress Committee. Rs. 11,000 have been sent in what the "Mahajan Sabha," that has now become the Madras Standing Congress Committee, too, considers to be full liquidation of the obligations on the Southern Presidency. The British Committee has also had another wind-fall. The Poona Congress Committee is remitting to it the handsome balance of Rs. 12,000 remaining in its hands after the defrayment of the expenses of the last session. This latter sum is to be kept intact as a nucleus for a permanent Congress fund, and the British Committee is to be only the usufructuary. A permanent fund for Congress work in India is not a very desirable, nor, we suppose a very practicable thing, but if a permanent fund for the work in England be collected, it would in every way facilitate the work of interesting more and more in Indian affairs, British public opinion, in which alone can we have our best hopes."

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THEISM.

The lecture delivered by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade on the Philosophy of Theism, before the Wilson College Literary Society, is says the "Indian Spectator":—"To be welcomed, so far as it was a protest against the growing scepticism amongst our modern educated classes. No doubt, the state of dissolution of all belief is not one which is calculated to give comfort and solace to individuals much less to nation. And even the greatest achievements of a modern science have at last brought men round to the conviction that the most perfect knowledge of Nature and of secondary causes leaves a blank in the mind which has to be supplied by faith. Materialism has given way, or seems to be giving way, to rational theism; and if the same change takes place in India, we would scarcely be deteriorating intellectually. Nay, it might prove a positive gain. The Indian mind has been from the beginning cast in an emphatically spiritual mould. As the Hon'ble Mr. Ranade said, "if there has been any feature of our national history which has been its glory and its reward for much suffering, it is the firm belief that not what a man hath, but what a man is or can become, constitutes his real wealth."

INDIVIDUALISM AND SOCIAL REFORM.

The lecture before the Wilson College Literary Society on Individualism and Liberty in Matters of Social Progress has attracted the attention of some of the vernacular journals. The "Gujerati" states: Mr. Chandavarkar's lecture on Individualism and Liberty in Matters of Social Progress is a timely exposure of one or two fallacies into which many people fall in discussing questions of social and religious reform. "We must depend upon the influences of time for the removal of social evils," and Reform must come from within. These are plausible and intelligible propositions. But those who trot them out often use them as pretexts for doing absolutely nothing. What is time? It is not a living or conscious entity, capable of reforming a society. Individuals are the authors of certain forces or influences operating at any particular period of time, and unless they think, move or act according to circumstances, the desired forces or influences will be nowhere. So also the society cannot be reformed from within, unless individuals, who are its constituent factors, set the reforming agencies at work. Under the cover of the above-mentioned propositions individual responsibility is ignored, though if they were rightly understood, they ought to intensify the sense of individual duty. The "Subodha Patrika" has it: "The question of social reform has already reached the point when men begin to inquire into the extent of their duties and responsibities in the matter. Some of us take comfort under the idea that the times are not ripe for reform, others believe that unless society as a whole accepts refrom, no individual member is bound to do so; a few think they are able to satisfy themselves that the proposed refroms are none such at all; others again have ceased to make any profession at all, impressed by the necessity of bringing about a correspondence between their beliefs and their prastices. The prevalence of such ideas and beliefs creates the necessity of a clear formulation of the principles which regulate the relations of individuals to their societies and prescribe their duties. In an eloquent and withal well-thought-out lecture, Mr. Chandavarkar enunciated these principles to the Wilson College Literary Society on Monday last. The importance of the principles so enunciated merit a wider publicity. For both the eloquence and the reasoned thought have need to approach the hearts and inform the understanding of people who could not attend to hear the spoken discourse. And for this purpose, the lecture will have to be published in book-form so as to be within reach of all." The "Indian Spectator" discourses:—In his lecture on "Individualism and Liberty in Matters of Social Progress," Mr. Chandavarker gave the right answer to those who would raise to the dignity of a philosophic faith the easy course, so much in favour with the fashionable Indian social reformer of the day, of talking loud but doing nothing to practise what he preaches, on the ground that society is an organism with an evolution of itself, and that, therefore, the efforts of individuals who break from society can produce no beneficial results. Society is certainly evolved out of the past, and the individuals that are born in it are the products of the past of that society. But that does not mean that they are mere helpless products, without any separate existence and separate powers for good or bad of themselves. If they are influenced by the environments in which they are brought up and bred, they themselves can influence those environments and pave the way for changes in the future. The doctrine of social evolution is far from being inconsistent with that of a separate will-power and personality for each individual. If our reformers read history well, they will not wait with folded hands for the whole of society to promise not to ostracise them, but act, and by the force of their character, make society follow them."

THE GROWTH OF EGYPTIAN COTTON IN INDIA.

The native journals welcome Mr. J. N. Tata's memorandum on the growth of Egyptian cotton in India as a valuable contribution on an important subject. The "Native Opinion" writes: "We heartily commend Mr. J. N. Tata's brochure on the cultivation of Egyptian cotton in this country, to all who are in a position to make the experiments he suggests. It appears very opportunely, for the attention of our countrymen is now a good deal in favour of using Indian cloth. The boycotting movement is being carried on, and to ensure success for it the production of finer counts for which there is such a heavy demand as of 30 crores of rupees per year, is indispensable. There is also another reason why Indian mills must be able to meet the general want. China and Japan upon whom their prosperity has hitherto mostly depended, are in danger of slipping out of their hands since they are fast developing their own mill industry. Our mills must, therefore, look about and leave no stone unturned to supply the wants of this country." The "Gujerati" remarks: "Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata's memorandum on the Growth of Egyptian cotton in India is a welcome contribution to the discussion of a subject to which Mr. D. E. Wacha had drawn special attention of mill-owners and the public in general. We have often pointed out in these columns that the "Swadeshi" movement, whatever its temporary use may be, does not offer the best solution of the industrial problem in India. Boycotting has never led in India or elsewhere to economic or industrial prosperity or revival. If India is to stop the importation of the finer classes of cotton fabrics from England, she must obtain finer cotton. At present these imports total up to an average of no less than 30 crores of rupees per annum. This shows the enormous importance to India of encouraging the growth of Egyptian cotton in favorable soils and climes. Our mill industry largely depends for its continuous prosperity upon China. But even the sleepy Celestials have begun to show signs of life, and foreign competition is yearly growing. Under these circumstances no stone should be left unturned to give the fullest trial to Mr. Tata's suggestion." The "Indian Spectator" observes: "Mr. J. N. Tata has done a real service to the country by his memorandum on the growth of Egyptian cotton in India. The pamphlet calls attention to the fact that a serious danger threatens the mill industry of India, in the increased and increasing competition of the infant prodigy Japan and of Germany, Austria, and Belgium, in the Eastern markets, which have hitherto been the mainstay of our cotton products. The question, how to provide against this, is one in which Mr. Tata rightly points out, not only the capitalist-owners of mills, but the Government and the popular political leaders of the day are deeply interested. He asks them all to try the experiment of growing Egyptian cotton on Indian soil, so as to enable the Indian mills to produce the thirty crores worth of superior cloth that is being now imported from abroad, and that cannot be produced at home on account of the inferior quality of the home produce. Experiments in this direction have been made before by Government, and they have proved failures. But Mr. Tata says that the reason of the failure was that certain necessary conditions for success were not fulfilled." The "Gujerat Mitra" writes:—We hope that the lucid, thoughtful, and suggestive memorandum which Mr. J. N. Tata of Bombay, has published on the feasibility of growing long stapled Egyptian cotton in India, would be read and studied, as it deserves to be read and studied and followed by all true lovers of India. Mr. Tata is an old Bombay merchant of long and wide experience, who has read much and travelled more, and has thus been in a position to see with his own eyes how cotton industry prospers in other countries of the world. He is judicious in his enterprises, and can therefore be relied upon as a safe guide, much more so in this his new project of growing finer Egyptian cotton in India, when we are assured that the experiments would not be ruinously expensive. He has presonally studied all the climatic and other conditions necessary for the crop which we are now asked to reproduce in India."

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered ...	88	2	86	26	92	62	86	78
Tuesday, Sept. 22	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	1
Total..	88	2	86	26	92	62	86	79
Total fall to Sept. 22, 1895..	73	38	62	46	63	93	62	97
Total fall to Sept. 22, 1894..	85	80	70	52	71	43	61	51

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m. at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	280	96
September 20	0	70
Total	281	66

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

Return of Rainfall as registered at 6 a.m. on 20th Sept., 1896.

	Ghadechi. In. ct.		Dhola. In. ct.		Jetalsar. In. ct.	
Previous Total	24	40	16	46	20	0
Rainfall on 19th Sept. ...	1	95	0	0	0	0
Total up to date	26	35	16	46	20	0

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 22ND OF SEPTEMBER, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June, to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·794	C	2	87·6	68·1	66	...	7·44	−9·34
Sirsa	29·799	C	5	85·3	69·3	79	0·25	9·06	−3·21
Delhi	29·760	WNW	3	92·2	71·9	65	...	20·76	−4·90
Agra	29·778	NW	7	98·5	75·8	57	...	10·89	−14·61
Cawnpore	29·759	WNW	4	98·9	76·1	65	...	12·9	...
Allahabad	29·741	WNW	6	100·1	80·3	60	...	19·84	−13·96
Jhansi	29·803	NW	2	96·1	75·2	63	...	30·60	−4·65
Jacobabad	29·760	C	6	93·5	79·6	54	...	1·85	−0·88
Karachi	29·829	WSW	10	88·8	75·0	75	...	13·07	+6·99
Jeypore	29·833	WNW	5	94·1	71·0	60	0·01	11·45	−14·39
Ajmere	29·833	SW	4	92·4	70·6	70	0·02	23·97	+4·41
Deesa	29·864	SSW	7	93·3	71·0	78	...	25·14	+0·08
Ahmedabad	29·858	NW	9	91·9	74·0	73	...	31·90	...
Bhuj	29·853	W	11	91·5	71·9	82	...	19·38	+6·09
Rajkot	29·881	SSW	7	93·4	68·8	75	...	38·30	+11·40
Veraval	29·886	W	5	85·1	74·3	84	...	16·97	...
Neemuch	29·861	W	11	89·8	67·7	75	...	27·71	−1·82
Indore	29·871	NW	3	81·8	69·6	77	...	26·89	−3·40
Saugor	29·808	WSW	4	90·3	73·1	82	...	37·15	−5·53
Jubulpore	29·799	Calm	2	89·4	71·6	86	0·09	65·35	+12·31
Hoshangabad	29·830	Calm	...	90·8	76·6	70	..	41·89	−8·29
Khandwa	29·868	W	6	92·2	75·6	74	...	33·54	+5·32
Raipur	29·775	Calm	4	91·8	74·1	83	1·00	62·22	+17·29
Nagpur	29·802	Calm	1	92·8	75·1	74	...	50·27	+8·68
Amraoti	29·83	NNE	4	94·2	75·8	61	...	29·60	+0·33
Akola	29·855	WNW	4	91·9	70·7	71	0·11	25·35	−3·28
Surat	29·890	SW	L	86·5	77·6	74	...	42·04	−2·09
Malegaon	29·893	WNW	6	92·9	67·3	79	...	22·74	+4·06
Bombay	29·893	NE	8	87·3	78·0	81	...	86·53	+18·90
Poona	29·902	WNW	11	91·5	66·4	73	...	25·99	+7·90
Ahmednagar	29·902	NE	8	77·3	63·4	76	...	15·53	...
Aurangabad	29·903	Calm	2	89·3	70·7	76	...	26·85	..
Sholapur	29·879	NW	7	93·3	73·5	71	...	9·90	−12·55
Ratnagiri	29·879	WNW	6	86·9	75·9	78	...	68·21	−34·11
Belgaum	29·873	NNW	13	88·2	63·9	78	...	56·51	+21·81
Goa	29·899	NW	10	85·0	76·4	87	...	69·69	...
Karwar	29·876	NNE	5	86·2	76·0	79	...	97·68	−13·51
Mangalore	29·883	NNE	3	87·3	75·9	87	..	114·5	+14·00
Calicut	29·864	NW	7	86·7	74·5	83	..	95·09	+11·93
Cochin	29·872	N	M	87·2	75·2	83	..	82·21	+11·73
Bangalore	29·859	WNW	7	87·3	68·8	80	...	10·37	−6·45
Secunderabad	29·322	WNW	3	94·6	73·4	76	0·36	19·70	−5·00
Masulipatam	29·800	C	4	91·6	77·1	93	0·58	21·48	−0·94
Bellary	29·851	WNW	7	97·2	76·2	56	...	2·08	−6·93
Cuddapah	29·859	SW	G	99·2	73·8	93	1·66	14·00	−4·36
Madras	29·834	NW	7	91·5	72·2	87	0·71	11·87	−2·31
Coimbatore	29·842	W	3	93·4	73·3	76	...	7·95	+3·30
Trichinopoly	29·821	NW	4	99·1	76·8	69	...	2·80	−7·02
Negapatam	29·819	SW	9	95·0	79·9	88	...	3·75	−6·35
Colombo	29·881	S	9	87·0	75·0	93	0·72	19·52	−1·75
Aden	29·822	E	10	95·3	85·8	68	...	0·01	−0·41

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J J H = 0·00 (88·86); G T H=0·00 (86·26); St G H=0·00 (90·86); C P=0·00 (86·53).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Karachi and Bhuj and has been steady or has changed only slightly over the rest of the country. The general distribution is irregular, and the baric gradients are slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Akola and 10 at Ahmednagar and Ajmere. The maximum temperature is very largely in excess of the normal at Belgaum, Secunderabad and Cuddapah, and the mininum largely so at Jacobabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 100° at Allahabad and the lowest 64° at Belgaum. Humidity has increased at most stations in the Bombay Presidency, Mysore, the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast, and at Lahore, Sirsa, Bhuj, Saugor and Jubbulpore, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Mysore, Ceylon, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Berar and the Central Provinces. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Cuddapah (1·66"), an inch at Raipur, about three-quarters of an inch at Madras and Colombo, light to moderate showers at Sirsa, Akola, Secunderabad and Masulipatam, and a few drops at Jeypore, Ajmere and Jubbulpore. The usual seasonal changes are in progress and the weather is comparatively more cloudy than what it was yesterday. At Madras the wind has shifted to north-west and the isobars indicate unsettled weather conditions to the eastwards of Madras in the Bay. The increase of cloud proportion and humidity in the Madras Presidency and Ceylon indicates the probability of rain in local showers there. In the Central Provinces the skies are cloudy, and as the barometer has a tendency to fall local showers are probable. In the Bombay Presidency the weather is inclined to become more cloudy and local scattered showers are likely.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Tuesday's observations:—Pressure is unsteady over the Punjab and the barometer has changed irregularly over North-West India. At the same time the barometer has fallen briskly over Bengal and risen briskly in Sind, while elsewhere the changes are slight. Readings are lowest in North Bengal, but a shallow depression exists over the western desert. Calms and variable breezes prevail in North-West India, easterly winds in North Bengal and Arakan and westerly to north-westerly winds elsewhere. Both at the head of the Bay and on Bombay Coast winds are about half the average force. The rainfall has been scattered in Burma. The heaviest amount is one inch in Rangoon and in Bengal. Balasore, Berhampore, Silchar, Jalpaiguri, and Bogra all report over one inch. In North-West Himalayas the largest amount is nought point forty. At Chakrata in the Central Districts of Raipur and Sambhar both report one inch, and in each Peninsular, Raichur, Cuddapah, and Nellore each have received over one inch, and in all other regions the weather has been dry. The mean temperature has fallen very rapidly in the Punjab and the mean temperature is below normal in that province, Sind and Rajputana. The highest maximum being a hundred and two degrees in Nellore.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

6TH ANNUAL ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING.

(17TH ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS)

THE following is the programme of sports to be held in Bombay during the week 19th to 24th October:—

I.—ATHLETIC SPORTS—(19th and 20th October).

A two days' Athletic meeting will be held to the following programme:—

1. 100 yards Flat Race (Challenge Cup).
2. ¼ mile Flat Race.
3. 120 yards Hurdle Race.
4. ½ mile Flat Race.
5. High Jump.
6. Wide Jump.
7. Throwing Cricket Ball.
8. Putting the Shot.
9. 120 yards Veteran's Handicap (Members only)
10. 50 yards Handicap (Members only).
11. 50 yards Flat Race, Handicap (Members only).
12. ½ mile Steeplechase (for Members of any recognized Club).
13. ½ mile Steeplechase (Foot-ball playing Members).
14. 1 mile Bicycle Handicap (open to Members of any recognized Club).
15. 100 yards Flat Race
16. ¼ mile Flat Race
17. ½ mile Flat Race } Open to Non-commissioned Officers and men of any British Regiment.
18. 1 mile Bicycle Handicap (Members only).
19. ½ mile Steeplechase (Native soldiers).
20. 100 yards Flat Race (School-boys under 14 years).
21. 220 yards Flat Race (School-boys 14 years of age and over).
22. Tug of War A — B
23. 220 yards Flat Race (open to Native Soldiers).
24. ½ mile Bicycle Handicap Race (open to Europeans).

CHALLENGE CUPS AND PRIZES.

The following Challenge Cups are offered for competition:—

FOR EVENT No. 1.—"Gymkhana Challenge Cup"—Present Holder, Mr T Reed, Y M C A.

FOR EVENT No. 13.—"The Buffs' Challenge Cup"—Presented by the officers of the East Kent Regiment.—Present Holder, Mr A J O'Brien, 10th Bo I.

Prizes, will be given in addition to the above.

For the remaining events valuable prizes will be presented.

"YOUNG" CUP.

The "Young" Cup, open to members only, is presented to the winner of the greatest number of marks according to the following scale and is held by him until the following meeting:—

Event Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 12......... 10 First 5 Second 3 Third.
Do 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 11..... 8 „ 4 „ 2 „

and 2 marks extra to any one who beats or equals the following standards:—

100 yards, 10 2-5 secs. Quarter mile, 55 secs. Hurdles, 18 secs. High Jump, 5ft 5ins. Wide Jump, 20ft. Putting the Shot, 33 feet.

Throwing the Cricket Ball, 800 yards.

Half mile race, 2 minutes 5 seconds.

The "Young" Cup is at present held by Mr. V. K. Birch.

The Challenge Cups will be withheld unless there are 3 "bona fide" starters.

First Prizes will be withheld unless there are 2 "bona fide" starters.

Second Prizes will be given only when 5 or more start.

Third Prizes will be given only when 7 or more start.

ENTRIES AND ENTRANCE FEES.

Entrance Fees will be payable as follows:—

Rs. 3 per Event for Event Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 18.

Re. 1 per Event for Event Nos. 15, 16, and 17.

Rs. 8 per team for Event No. 22.

Entrance free for Event Nos. 19, 20, 21 and 23.

EVENT Nos. 1 to 8 and 12 are open to Members of all recognised Clubs and the Services.

EVENT Nos. 9 to 11 and 12 are open to Members of the Bombay Gymkhana only. To qualify for the Veteran's Race, Members must have resided not less than 10 years in the East.

EVENT No. 13 is open to Foot-ball playing Members of the Bombay Gymkhana only.

EVENT No. 14 is open to Members of any recognised Clubs and Officers of Regiments and the Services.

EVENT Nos. 15 to 17 are open to all non-commissioned Officers and men of British regiments, and the prizes in these Events will be Rs. 60 First, Rs. 30 Second, Rs. 10 Third.

EVENT Nos. 19 and 23 are open to Native Soldiers only.

EVENT No. 18 is open to Members of the Bombay Gymkhana who have never won a prize for a Bicycle Race.

EVENT No. 24 is open to all Europeans and is for a Cup presented by the proprietors of "The Magnet."

EVENT Nos. 20 and 21 are open to representatives from schools belonging to the B. H. S. A. A. (not more than 2 boys for each race from any one school).

EVENT No. 22 is open to teams of eight from all Clubs, Regiments, or Services.

Entries accompanied by entrance money, and a statement of colours to be worn, and other particulars, should be made to the Joint Honorary Secretaries not later than Thursday, 15th October, 1896.

The Amateur Athletic Association Rules for Competition will be observed.

II.—MOUNTED SPORTS—(21st and 22nd October).

A two day's Mounted Sports Meeting will be held to the following Programme:—

EVENT No. 1.—"Tent-Pegging"—To knock polo ball off post with butt end of spear, reverse spear and take peg. (a) Horses. (b) Ponies.

EVENT No. 2.—"Tent-Penging By Sections Of Four"—Points will be given for style and dressing.

EVENT No. 3.—"Tent-Pegging By Sections Of Four"—Open to Native Cavalry and Police. Points as in No. 2.

EVENT No. 4.—"Jumping Competition For Ponies." Ponies 13·3 and under.

EVENT No. 5.—"Jumping Competition For Horses"—Horses 14 hands and over.

EVENT No. 6.—"Horse Scurry." About ½ Mile—Catchweights over 11st. 7 lbs. For all Horses that have never won a race value Rs. 49 or over.

EVENT No. 7.—"Pony and Galloway Handicap Scurry." About ½ Mile—For Ponies and Galloways that have never won a race value Rs. 49 or over. Handicap by distance. Catchweights over 10st. 7 lbs. W. I. T. C. and Polo Certificates accepted.

EVENT No. 8.—"Lloyd-Lindsay Competition"—Teams of Four to ride over one or more jumps to a point and dismount in alternate half-sections, each of which must knock over two cocoanuts placed on posts with Polo balls, and team to return over same course. Team doing it in shortest time to win.

EVENT No. 9.—"Polo Ball Race."—

EVENT No. 10.—"V. C." Race"—Two Competitors to enter for each horse. One to ride over jump and rescue the other from zareba, both returning on one horse over jump.

EVENT No. 11.—"Putting Stakes"—Ladies' Nomination—Competitor to ride a given course to Golf green, carrying "Putter" which he must hand to nominator, dismounted; nominator must "putt" a golf ball into hole from edge of green and return "Putter" to nominee who must return the same course by which he came.

Competitors doing course in shortest time to win.

One second will be added to competitor's time for each stroke that nominator takes to "putt" ball into hole; competitors must supply "putter" and golf ball.

EVENT No. 12.—"Chattie Chase"—Competitors to ride over a hurdle with sticks to trees when they must pick up a chattie without dismounting, and carry chattie on stick back over hurdle.

Any Competitor may break another competitor's chattie at any time after the start, but it must be done with his stick and in no other way.

EVENT No. 13.—"Postillion Race"—Competitors to ride one horse and lead another round the trees.

The horses need not necessarily be owned by the riders.

EVENT No. 14.—"Llody-Lindsay," Ladies' Nomination—Competitors to ride a given course, carrying chattie to nominator where he must dismount and place chattie on post. Nominator must break chattie with polo ball from a distant of about 10 yards, when competitor must mount and return over same course.

Competitor doing course in shortest time to win.

EVENT No. 15.—"Spiral Race."—

The entrance fee for each event will be Rs. 3 except in the case of teams (Events Nos. 2 and 8) when it will be Rs. 2 per head and Event No. 3, which is entrance free.

Events are open to all Horses and Ponies except where otherwise specified.

All events are open to Members of all recognised Clubs in India and to the Services, except where otherwise stated.

Entries accompanied by entrance fees, and a statement giving name and description of horse and name of rider, must be sent to the Joint Honorary Secretaries on or before Thursday, the 15th October, 1896.

III.—FOOTBALL.

The Rugby Football Tournament will take place during the week 28th September to 3rd October.

The Challenge Cup is at present held by the Welsh Regiment, Secunderabad.

Entries close 19th September, but this date may be extended at the option of the Committee.

Entrance fee, Rs. 5 per team.

IV.—HOCKEY.

"THE AGA KHAN" HOCKEY CHALLENGE CUP TOURNAMENT.

The Tournament will take place this year in Bombay during the week ending Saturday, 17th October.

Entries close on 26th September, but this date may be extended at the option of the Committee.

Teams should notify the probability of their entering to the Honorary Secretary as soon as possible.

Entrance fee Rs. 5 per team.

V.—GOLF.

The following competitions will be played off:—

On 12th and 13th October, a scratch-match; one round each day; lowest aggregate wins.

On 14 and 15th October, a handicap competition; one round each day; lowest net aggregate wins.

On 16th October, a handicap competition; one round of the Course.

All matches will be played under the rules of the Royal Bombay Golf Club.

Entrance fee for each match, Rs. 3.

The matches are open to all Members and Honorary Members of the Gymkhana and to Members of all recognised Clubs in India and to the Services.

Entries accompanied by entrance fees should be sent to the Joint Honorary Secretaries not later than Thursday, the 8th October.

VI.—BOWLING.

A Bowling handicap, open to all Members and Honorary Members of the Gymkhana, will be played off during the week commencing Monday, 12th October.

Entrance fee, Rs. 3 each, and entries close on Friday, 9th October 6 p.m.

The "final" will be played off on Saturday afternoon, the 24th October.

VII.—GENERAL.

All entries accompanied by entrance fees and where necessary, statements of colours to be worn and other particulars, must be sent to the Joint Honorary Secretaries on or before the dates named.

It would be a great convenience, however, to the Honorary Secretaries if intending Competitors would send in their entries with all necessary particulars as much before those dates as possible.

Valuable cups and other prizes will be presented for all the events notified in this Programme.

RAILWAY CONCESSIONS.

The G. I. P., B. B. & C. I., North-Western, Southern Mahratta and Madras Railway Companies have kindly consented to the following reduction in fares in favour of Competitors taking part in the Meeting:—

"Competitors will be allowed First, Second or Third Class (Mail train fares) Return Tickets on payment of Single Journey Fares."

Competitors desirous of availing themselves of this concession should apply to the Joint Honorary Secretaries without delay for a certificate for presentation at their starting station to the effect that they are bona fide Competitors and are travelling to take part in the Meeting.

The concession is granted subject to the usual condition that the Railway Companies shall not be held responsible for any loss, delay, accident, injury or damage that may occur to any person or luggage, &c., while travelling under the concession.

N. B.—The above Programme is subject to any alteration the Stewards may think it necessary to make.

F. O. ELLISON,
V. E. BOOTH,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent. and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

RELY on the reliable, trust the trustworthy, as when petty dealers close their doors after a short time your SEWING MACHINES would be thrown in the Market without parts or appliances.—SINGER COMPANY, Established in 1850.

VARIETIES in GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, set with Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Emeralds, Opals, &c., are READY for the Season.—B. NUSSERWANJEE and Co., Jewellers, &c., 125, Hornby Row.

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FRUITS IN SYRUP.—Mixed, Apricots, Pears, &c., in large Bottles, each Rs. [illegible]. Pearse and Co's Vinegar, per Bot. As. 5, Per doz. Rs. 3.—PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hand under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavor, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. S. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE.—G. A. H. rising 8, about 14-1, strong and believed sound, very gentle. Excellent Lady's HORSE, looks well moving, Rs. 600. H. GIBBS, Nasik.

WORTE ATTENTION!—If you require sound, wholesome ALE or STOUT at most moderate rates, then go to MEAKIN and Co.'s Malt Liquor Stores, Rampart Row, Fort, Next to Rose and Co., Rs. 2-8 per doz. pints; Rs. 4 per doz. quarts; also in 5, 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks at Re. 1 per gallon. Up-country orders promptly attended to. 8 as. per doz. allowed or empty bottles returned.

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LAWN MOWERS.—The Patent Excelsior the best of all, in sizes from 8 to 20 inches.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TO LET, from 1st October, "NESBIT HALL," Nesbit Road, Mazagon, now occupied by the Fire Brigade. For particulars apply to Messrs. MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S SONS, No. 23, Church Gate Street, or at the premises.

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LANOWLI.—The ROYAL GYMKHANA HOTEL is NOW OPEN to Receive Visitors.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, will RE-OPEN from 1st October next. The Hotel is most comfortable and is very centrally situated. It contains good detached Bungalows for families, all open to Westerly breeze. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. Terms moderate. For terms, etc., apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24TH, AND FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH.
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FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
Introducing Burlesques, Comedies, and Variety Programmes. The largest and best Company now Travelling in the East. The following well-known and Talented Artistes will appear nightly.
MISS EMILIE WORTH, "LITTLE AND GOOD,"
IN A BUDGET OF NEW AND ORIGINAL SONGS AND DANCES.
THE SHAMROCKS.
TOMMY—(KENNEDY & MELTONE)—PAT.
Irish Comedians and Dancers.
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The Celebrated BROTHERS PRESTON,
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The Charming Little Singer and Dancer.
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Everything new, bright, and sparkling from commencement to finish.
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Doors open 8-30 p.m. Overture 9-30 sharp.
PRICES OF ADMISSION Rs. 3, 2, & 1.
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Musical and Stage Director ... MR. FLEMING VALLANCE.
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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
To the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East
BY APPOINTMENT
To H. E. the EARL of ELGIN and KINCARDINE, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
H. E. GENERAL SIR G. S. WHITE, Commander-In-Chief in India.
H. E. LORD WENLOCK, Governor of Madras AND GENERAL LORD ROBERTS.

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INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 22.

AN advance of 1-8th per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 110¼; and Indian Sterling Loan was ½ per cent. higher, at 117. About £225,000 more in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday; but the Bank and market rates of discount were unaltered. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were unchanged at £63. The price of Bar Silver declined 1-16d. to 30 3-16d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal was ¼ cent cheaper, at 65½ cents. per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·83¾ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India, at 30 days' sight, was put up 1-32d. yesterday, say to 1s. 2 1-32d. per rupee. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged, at 102½; Paris Exchange on London was a centime lower, at fcs. 25·17½.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 38s. per 416lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk, tone of the market firm; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed at 36¾s. per 416lbs., sellers, same shipment, to the same ports, market firm; and Brown Rapeseed, at 35¼s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to the same ports, market firm.

The price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool advanced 1-16d. yesterday, to 4¼d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 3 6-4d. per lb. higher, in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4¼d. for September deliveries, and 4 7-16d. for January-February. East Indian Cotton was also generally 1-16d. higher. The market closed firmer; Surats quiet but steady; and Arrivals steady; the day's sales having been 8,000 bales, inclusive of 100 Surats. The day's Imports were 2,000 bales. The Manchester market was strong.

The Liverpool Wool Auction opened quiet yesterday. Prices were firm at from par to 5 per cent. lower. The quantity offered at these Sales is 31,000 bales.

At New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained at 8 5-8 cents per lb.; but December Futures were 8 cents higher, at 8·39 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 58,000 bales compared with 32,000 bales last year, and 50,000 bales the year before.

A moderate amount of business has been done in our local Cotton market to-day, the feeling having remained steady and prices unchanged. Exporters have bought 600 bales, consisting of 200 bales each of Dholera at Rs. 192½; Bengal, at Rs. 180; and Dhulia, at Rs. 184 per candy; while the Mills have taken 1,300 bales from old stock, made up of 250 Kurrachee Ginned, at Rs. 178; 200 Veerumgaum, at Rs. 189; 150 each, of Berampore, at Rs. 189; Sheagaum, at Rs. 184; and Akola, at Rs. 185; and 100 each, of Pachora, at Rs. 174; Karanja, at Rs. 190; Dharwar, at Rs. 193; and Bengal, at Rs. 172 per candy.

WHEAT has become firm in tone again to-day, only a moderate business, however, having transpired. Prices have advanced ¼ to 1½ anna per cwt., and we now quote:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 5 0 6	per cwt
Do. 85 "	" 4 15 6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 4 15 0	"
Red Delhi	" 4 12 0	"
Hard Yellow	" 4 14 0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 4 13 0	"
Hard Red	" 4 4 6	"

SEEDS have been taken by exporters to a moderate extent in a steady market; and we raise our quotations, both for *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* 1 to 2 annas per cwt., making them stand as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-10-0 to 6-12-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 7-11-0 to 7-14-0	"
Do. Cawnpore	" 7-6-0 to 7-7-0	"
Do. Red do.	" 6-14-0 to 7-2-0	"
Gingelly, White	" 43-0-0 to 44-0-0	"
Do. Mixed	" 40-0-0 to 41-0-0	"

The Receipts of Produce on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,898	bales.
Wheat	14,117	cwts.
Linseed	1,458	"
Rapeseed	3,524	"
Gingelly	654	"
Groundnuts	733	"

FREIGHTS are steady; and business for October has been done at 7s. 6d.; for November, at 8s.; and for December, at 9s. per ton. For the last month, a line of 3,500 tons has been taken by a steamer previously offering.

MONEY.—There was rather better demand for accommodation last week, and the minimum rate in the open market advanced to 2 per cent, that of the Presidency Bank however remaining at 3 per cent. The Bank's Statement of Affairs (issued today for yesterday which was a holiday, and embracing on the same account only four days of the business week) discloses a decrease in the Cash Balance of over 23 lakhs, at some 260 lakhs, compared with an increase of 37 lakhs in the week preceding; and an addition to trade requirements of nearly 15 lakhs, as against a diminution of 28½ lakhs shown by the previous Return, the difference on the present occasion having been brought about by a material increase in Bills discounted, and by withdrawals from Private Deposits. In Government Deposits there was a net decrease of some 14 lakhs.

EXCHANGE re-opened this morning after yesterday's holiday with a quiet but steady feeling, at 1s. 2 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Business has been extremely quiet and transactions either way have been very limited, the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 5-32d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 3-16d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 2 9-32d.	do.
Francs do.	1·50½	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Opened at 107¼ and 107 3-16 for 3½ per Cents for Money and Account, respectively, at which level rates remained all day to the close, the October Account being quoted at 106 7-8.

SHARES.—Not much business has been done on the re-opening of this market to-day, and the principal movement reported having been in Cotton Mill Scrip which, in some 8 cases has declined to our revised quotations. We also note a decline of Rs. 15, in Volkarts Press; and of Rs. 2½, in New Indian, and an advance of Rs. 10, in New Berar; and of Rs. 7½, in Mofussil. In Miscellaneous shares Bombay-Burmah are Rs. 50 lower in the 1st issue.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet but steady.

Good Dhollera	3 24-32

The Manchester market has been strong.

2¾ per cent. Consols	110¼
3 per cent. Rentes	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63
Bar Silver	30 3-16

The sum of about £225,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

GODHRA-RUTLAM NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th September, 1896, on 141·33 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	8,500	90	11,590
Or per mile of Railway	21	60	1	82
For previous 9 weeks of half-year.	26,722	75,643	1,188	1,03,553
Total for 10 weeks	29,722	84,143	1,278	1,15,143
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,563	6,331	26	8,920
Per mile of Ry. do.	22	55	...	77
Total to corresponding date do.	26,735	65,116	655	92,506

Increase for the week ... Rs. 2,670
Do. to date ... " 22,637

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY.—SEPTEMBER 21.

10 p.m.	81·2

TUESDAY.—SEPTEMBER 22.

6 a.m.	78·4
10 a.m.	83·4
2 p.m.	84·7
4 p.m.	84·7

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAMERINI—September 15, at 13, Hungerford Street, Calcutta, the wife of D. Camerini, Esq., of a daughter.

CRITCHLEY—September 10, at Nagpur, C. P., the wife of Mr. D. B. Critchley, of a son.

DARLING—September 12, the wife of Rev. Charles W. Darling, M.A., Junior Chaplain, St. Paul's Cathedral, of a daughter.

EVERS—September 12, at Millie Lodge, Madras, Dr. Ida Bowie Evers, L. R. C. P. and S. L. F. P. and S, &c., the wife of Asst Surgeon J. Shortt Evers, L. M. and S., of a son.

MACKENZIE—September 12, at Darjeeling, the wife of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DOWNS—KRAAL—September 12, at St Thoma's Church, Free School Street, Calcutta, by the Rev. Arthur Kitchin, Allan Macdonald Downs, Manager, Bowreah Cotton Mills Fort Gloster, to Jessie Adeline, second daughter of the late William Henry Kraal, Esq. of Messrs Moran and Co., Calcutta.

DEATHS.

BULLER—September 10, at Meerut, Frances Anne, the wife of Colonel F. W. Buller, aged 51.

BUNDOCK—September 3, at Lucknow, from enteric fever, Hugh Frederick Bundock, 2nd Lieutenant, the Essex Regt.

CHARRIER—September 7, at Digah, Dinapore, after a long illness, Amelia Maria, the beloved wife of P. A. Charrier, aged 53.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1896.

THE review of mineral production in India for 1895 has been issued by Dr. George Watt, the Reporter on Economic Products, less tardily than that for the previous year, which was only published last January. The review gives satisfactory evidence that the production of coal in India continues to make steady progress. The output in 1894 was 10 per cent. above that of 1893, while last year's return shows an expansion of 55 per cent. on those of 1894. The total quantity produced was 4,371,734 tons, the value of which was close on one and a-half crores of rupees. These figures far transcend all previous records, and a noteworthy feature about the situation is that the increased local output did not lead to a diminution of imports. Indeed, the figures for the foreign coal brought into the country—808,000 tons—are the highest on record with the single exception of the year 1888-89. Since there is practically no demand for coal for domestic purposes, these figures are a significant indication of the industrial expansion of the country. As Dr. Watt remarks in his review, "they represent directly the magnitude of India's commercial dealings with the world, the improvement in the facilities of internal communication, and the advancement of her manufacturing enterprise." It has, however, to be remembered that to a large extent the import traffic in coal is governed by the exigencies of the export trade in tea, jute, &c., and consequently by the freights ruling. With the exception of the supply brought to Bombay for consumption in the local mills, the foreign coal traffic may almost be described as an adjustment of imports to exports rather than the supply of a commodity for which there is a steady demand. The traffic remains practically stationary in the foreign article. The imports into this city have not responded of late years to the expansion of the mill industry, the increased demand such expansion has brought about being met by indents of sea-borne Bengal coal. When freights are low as they were last year coal is brought to the country, practically as ballast, so that surplus stocks may thus be abnormally increased for a time without the improvement of imports representing immediate demands. This explanation cannot, however, hold good in regard to local production, which has gone up in the last fifteen years from one million tons per annum to nearly five million tons. We have it on the authority of Mr. James Grundy, who last year carefully inspected the Bengal mines, that the greatly increased production has not lowered prices, or flooded the market. Indeed, he is of opinion that the output is barely equal to the demand. If during this period of expansion coal had begun to find its way into the domestic economy of the millions of the people, the increase could have been assigned to that cause. But there has been little or no movement in that direction, and hence there can be no two opinions as to the industrial development of the country being the cause of the demand for coal having fully kept pace with the greatly increased indigenous supply. The Bombay Presidency shares with the North-West Provinces and Oudh, Rajputana and Mysore the undesirable distinction of having no coal fields. But it is quite possible the day may come when survey parties discover coal reefs in unexpected quarters, and when the mill-owners of Bombay, instead of having to send for their coal to Bengal and to Europe, will have it within comparatively easy reach of the mill premises.

The place of honour in the review is naturally given to salt, of which over one million one hundred thousand tons was produced last year. The amount was 9 per cent. over the average of the preceding triennium, but was nearly fifteen per cent. below the figures of 1895. The explanation of these great variations in the supply of a necessary article, the consumption of which varies comparatively little, is that the manufacture of salt from lakes and estuaries in India is largely dependent upon the seasons. In good years a far larger amount is made than is actually required, and the surplus is stored against a season when it is not possible to manufacture sufficient to meet the actual consumption. This fact supplies a valid reason for the Government monopoly that exists save in a few cases; although salt does not fall in the category of those products or manufactures, in regard to which a restriction and close control of consumption is requisite on moral grounds. Where such monopoly does not exist the interests of the licensee, and the middlemen connected with the trade, are opposed to the maintenance of large stocks, as there is less loss from wastage if stocks can be disposed of without loss of time, and it is no part of their business to provide against scarcity. A large part of the salt supply is evaporated from the Sambhar and the Didivana lakes, and the Pachbadra pits in Rajputana. In the most important place of production, the Sambhar lake, the working season ordinarily runs from November to May, but it varies greatly according to the character and extent of the previous rains. Hence the extreme fluctuations shown in the returns of production. The rock salt of Northern India is excavated from the salt mines along the range of hills from the Jhelum to the Indus known as the Mayo mines; from Kohat, and from the Himalayan salt mines of the Mandi State. Then there are the brine wells of Sultanpur, situate in a tract of country some fifteen square miles in extent, lying south-west of Delhi. In our own Presidency we have first the Baragara salt, manufactured at Kharagoda and Udu, on the borders of the Lesser Run of Cutch. The average quantity obtained there within the past five years has been 66,652 tons. A great deal of sea-salt is produced from sea-salt works located within thirty miles of this city and mainly in the Thana district. In this instance the production can scarcely be said to be a Government monopoly since the manufacture is a private industry conducted under license. The functions of the Salt Department are confined to the safe custody of the salt produced, and the collection of duty when salt is removed. In Sind salt is produced in the same manner from the Maurypur works within a short distance of Karachi, and from two small salt lakes. In Madras it is obtained exclusively by evaporation in works known locally as factories, no less than eighty of these factories existing on the east coast. The quantity produced in this country is supplemented by importations into Bengal and Burmah from England and Germany, and from Aden, Muscat, Jeddah, and a few other places, while a small quantity finds its way across the snow-clad solitudes of the Himalayas. Last year the total imports corresponded to 33·54 per cent. of the consumption—this high figure being due to the abnormally low freights for shipments.

In the production of iron, this country is making gratifying headway. The quantity produced last year was 45,800 tons, being 19·35 per cent. better than in 1894, and 39·53 per cent. above the average of the three previous years. These figures, however, cannot be regarded as even approximately accurate, since it is feared some of the returns refer to iron ore and some to crudely manufactured pig iron. The fact that from 45 to 60 cwts. of the ore only make one ton of pig iron, shows that if such confusion exists the statistics become almost meaningless save as an indication of the localities where iron ore is found. The returns furnished appear to be the actual records of certain transactions, which very possibly by no means denote the total production. The returns are further at fault, since they seem to take no account of the primitive smelting carried on all over the country by smelters who dispose of their crude iron to the local blacksmiths. Though there are very few furnaces in the provinces of India, nearly every town has foundries and workshops where Indian or imported pig iron or scrap iron are worked up. It is therefore thought that at least for some time to come, statistics of the foundries and native smithies would be a more reliable test than the tabulation of actual returns of indigenous ore. If this is the Reporter's opinion, there ought to be no great difficulty in the way of putting it to practical test. A very great part of the iron comes from Bengal. As is well known, iron ore of a very high quality exists in great abundance in Madras, and, but for the difficulty of want of fuel, there is good reason to suppose that the Presidency would ere this have developed into a very important iron-producing centre. Somewhat conflicting accounts have been given of the percentage of iron obtained from the Salem ores, of which so much has been heard. It is to the interest of a Government as well as to that of the mercantile community that these doubts should be set at rest. This being so, we agree with a Madras contemporary that the first step to be taken in developing the iron production of the Presidency should be a more thorough examination than has hitherto been given to a representative series of samples. When it has been established that really valuable iron ore exists in large quantities, a way to overcome the difficulty of want of fuel will certainly be found. The most noticeable feature of the returns from Native States is the enhancement of the output in Mysore by 37·35 per cent.

CAMBAY in its new administration reports records an uneventful year, but one of both moral and material progress. Jafer Ali Khan Saheb Bahadur has entered upon the seventeenth year of his reign, and has maintained the same cordial and friendly relations with the British Government and the adjoining Baroda State as heretofore. The State is naturally divided into two parts, known at Charotar and Bara, according to the nature of their soils; that of the former being well wooded, light, and sandy, suited to the cultivation of bajri, jar, tobocco, rice, and pulse; the latter bare and bleak with a black soil which, however, is suitable for the cultivation of cotton, wheat, and rice. The administration of the land and the keeping of accounts are modelled on the principles of British system. Bhagvati prevailed up to 1893, after which the survey settlement was introduced. The year reported on is the third of the new settlement, but the full demand of the system are not to be enforced till the seventh year, the Igatpuri concessions having been applied to the new rates here. A net decrease of seventeen thousand rupees in the revenue is accounted for by the fact that a large area of land was relinquished during the year. Cambay is wonderfully independent in many ways, having its own Limitation, Registration, Stamp, and Court Fee Acts, whilst in regard to other matter, British Acts are followed in the spirit, if not in the letter. The State has a standing Army of 236 men, and a Liliputian artillery corps of six all told. The "Army" is not in uniform and not disciplined. They are provided with ordinary native swords and matchlocks, but neither men nor arms are fit for military duties. The Cavalry is kept to furnish escorts to the Nawab Saheb, the Artillery men fire salutes on antique cannon, whilst the Infantry act as peons and gate-keepers, except when there are State ceremonial processions. Both civil and criminal justice appears to be satisfactorily administered; education and sanitation are kept well in view, and the trade improves. In this connection, it must be noted that a very important and beneficial change has been made in the condition of the Port by the force of nature during the year of report. The river Mahi was flowing near Kavi, opposite to Cambay, and there was a sandbank between the river and the Port of Cambay, which is flooded at tide-times. Vessels were therefore unable to enter the Port except during a spring tide. Now a great portion of the sandbank has been washed off, and a branch of the river runs towards Cambay. The result of this natural change is, that the distance between the Port and the Customs Office has been lessened by a quarter-of-a-mile, and vessels can now make the Port at all ordinary tides. The scheme for deepening the channel has been kept in abeyance till the question of the extension of railway from Petlad to Cambay, which is under consideration of Government, is settled.

WHILE the feminine controversy in the *Daily Telegraph* on engagements seems to be showing signs of exhaustion, the correspondence started in the columns of the *Times* under the heading of "Clerical Poverty" is flourishing. One of the correspondents, "Perplexed," mentions that he (or she) has lately advertised for some servants in a well-known Church paper of Ritualistic opinions. He, or she, mentions the opinions of the paper because the fact may possibly have some bearing on what follows. "The answers I received," says the writer, "have been a revelation to me; for most of them were from clergymen's daughters, and all more or less in the same style—"My father is the vicar of this parish," "I am a rector's daughter," &c.; and then, "My father can no longer afford to keep us at home," "I have had no education, as my father could not afford it, and so can only hope to get a place as a servant." "Is it not," he asks, "a scandalous thing that the clergy of the wealthiest Church in Christendom should be so miserably paid that their children, ladies by birth, should be compelled to go out as servants because their parents can neither afford to educate them nor to keep them at home?" "A Rector's Daughter" replies that she cannot see anything scandalous in the state of things thus described. "I do not know," she says, "what a lady may be in "Perplexed's" estimation, but I do know that in these days every trained nurse, every shop-girl, every telegraph clerk is a lady. And I also know that if the daughters of the clergy are, as a body, "ladies by birth," so also must be their cousins, the daughters of solicitors, clerks, tradesmen, &c., whose daughters cheerfully earn their own living. Therefore, the distinction, if it exists, cannot be a great one. I believe it is this imaginary distinction which aggravates the poverty of the clergyman, especially the country clergyman." She concludes her very sensible letter as follows:—"That any rector's daughter should be so sensible as to endeavour to find employment as a servant is a sign that this unhappy 'gentility' is at any rate on the wane. Let us hail such a sign with thankfulness, rather than deplore it as a scandal to the Church." Another correspondent denies the somewhat sweeping assertion of a Mr. Arthur Wright, that the English insist upon having a married clergy. "They prefer," says his opponent, "a clergyman to be married, only if he can afford it, and many of them at least view with strong disapproval the reckless manner in which curates, without any particular gifts, means, or expectations, marry women as poor as themselves, and then live a life of perpetual begging, which would not be tolerated in the members of any other profession." There is another side to the question. If ladies by birth or position are to become suburban parlour maids, housemaids, and cooks, what is to become of the daughters of the poor, and what effect is the new arrangement likely to have on the felicity of the domestic hearth?

BY the death of Mr. Justice Denman a long career of public usefulness is brought to a close. His seventy-seven years of life were fuller of active work than the majority of men's, for after he had retired three years ago he devoted his time to benevolent objects, never having been idle from the commencement of his career. He was the son of the first Lord Denman, who was for many years Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench. Educated at Repton and Trinity College, Cambridge, he took his B.A. degree in 1842 as "Captain of the Poll," being three years later called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn. He elected the Home circuit and aspired to Parliamentary honours, contesting his University in 1856. Though he was already counsel to the University, his political views were not acceptable to the electors, and he was rejected. But some three years afterwards as Lord Palmerston's colleague he was elected for Tiverton in the Liberal interest, and with one break sat in the Commons until his elevation to the Bench. This was in 1872, on the death of Mr. Justice Willes. Being the son of a peer he did not—as usual in England on the occasion of elevation to the Bench—receive the order of Knighthood. While in Parliament he was instrumental in promoting and carrying a bill assimilating the law on criminal trials to that on civil trials in matters of evidence and practice; and another Bill further amending the law of evidence by abolishing the disqualification of witnesses for want of religious belief or on other grounds. Mr. Justice Denman devoted much of his leisure to literature and published several important works. He was a member of the governing bodies of various charities and benevolent institutions. After his retirement from the Bench Mr. Denman was sworn on the Privy Council and subsequently became a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Khedive, with the outward mails of the 11th instant, left Aden, at 1 p.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, on Monday next, at 6 a.m.

HER MAJESTY'S TORPEDO-CATCHER PLASSEY, Lieutenant-Commander A. B. Prance, R.N., which left Bombay for Kurrachee in May last, to spend the monsoon season, arrived here yesterday morning, having left the Sind port on the evening of the 19th instant.

THE Chamber of Commerce, Mr. John Marshall's Fort offices, and the Bombay Flour mills were closed yesterday, out of respect to the memory of Mrs. Marshall, the announcement of whose death was telegraphed to Bombay on Monday. It had been known for some time past that Mrs. Marshall had been seriously ill; indeed our London correspondent, in the middle of August, mentioned the fact that she was lying in a somewhat critical condition at the Hotel Metropole. It was chiefly on account of his wife's health, which from the beginning of the year had been a cause of anxiety to her many friends, that Mr. Marshall went to England last July. Mrs. Marshall was the daughter of the late Mr. Bulman, a well-known Liverpool merchant, and had been married to Mr. Marshall, and resided in this country for about five and twenty years. The deceased lady had a large circle of friends, who will lament her loss and sympathise with Mr. Marshall in his bereavement.

WE regret to hear of the death in the north of England, of Mr. T. Lang, so well-known in Bombay in connection with the Standard Insurance Company. It was due to his initiative and energy that the splendid offices of the Bombay Agency of that company were erected. Mr. Lang retired to England not very long since.

THERE was a very large congregation at St. Thomas' Cathedral, last evening, on the occasion of Mr. Seymour Dove's organ recital, and those who went expecting a musical treat, were not disappointed. Mr. Dove played the instrument with his usual grace and talent, and the recital was one of the best yet given.

AN examination of Articled Clerks will be held in the Office of the Commissioner, High Court, on Wednesday, the 7th; Thursday, the 8th; Friday, the 9th; and Saturday, the 10th days of October, 1896. The Examiners are: Messrs. G. H. Farran, Master in Equity; E. B. Raikes, Acting Clerk of the Crown; and Pestonjee Kavasjee, Solicitor.

THE *Asian* is responsible for the following story:—A native editor in Madras recently received a telegram giving details of some races that had taken place that day in a neighbouring station. The message concluded: "Last race run in heats." He was not a sporting editor, and so looked up "heats" in various books of reference to see what portion of European clothing was intended. Baffled in this respect he concluded that a mistake had been made by the telegraph signaller, and that the word really was "heat" and so the telegram appeared in a form that, though it may have expressed the truth, and nothing but the truth, was not quite what the sporting correspondent meant. It appeared thus: "The last race was run in a heat which was truly terrific."

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

AUSTRO-RUSSIAN ENTENTE.

BUDAPESTH, Sept. 22.

Baron Desiderius Banffy, President of the Hungarian Cabinet, speaking in the Diet, last night, said that Austria and Russia had agreed to a pacific policy, and would maintain the *status quo* in the East of Europe.

RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS AT SEBASTOPOL.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

The *Times* states that the Russian fleet at Sebastopol has been placed on a war footing, and embarked three battalions of Infantry, and will go to the Bosphorus if a telegram from the Russian Ambassadar at Constantinople orders such a step.

COLONEL BADEN POWELL PLACED UNDER ARREST.

Colonel Baden Powell has been placed under open arrest, because he executed the Chief Nwini, the country not being under martial law at the time.

CONFERENCE WITH MATABELE CHIEFS.

Another conference has been held in the Motappo Hills between the leading chiefs and Sir J. Carrington and Mr. Rhodes.

The chiefs have submitted, and agreed to settle in the open.

THE FENIAN TYNAN.

Tynan has written to the American Ambassador in Paris, claiming the rights of an American citizen, and asking that he may return to New York.

RUSSO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT IN THE COREA.

The "Times" publishes a telegram, stating that Russia and Japan have agreed to a Joint Protectorate over Corea, which the Japanese will now evacuate.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Latest advices from the Nile Expedition state that the gunboats have returned from Dongola, where they found only women and old men left.

A letter has been written by the Sirdar General Kitchener, in which he offers to pardon Wad Bishera and his followers if they surrender.

The casualties on board the gunboats were one killed and thirteen wounded.

The whole expedition advanced on Dongola this evening.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

The death is announced of Mr. Justice Denman.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Sept. 22.

The s. s. Khedive, with mails of the 11th instant, left here, for Bombay, at 1 p.m., to-day.

THE NEW MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 22.

The Hon. Mr. Chalmers will be in charge of the New Merchant Shipping Bill, to be passed during the ensuing Calcutta Session; although, as previously announced, the Committee will be practically the same as that which sat under the Hon. Sir A. E. Miller and the Hon. Mr. Cadell.

THE TRADE IN KURRAM.

The trade in Kurram since it has come directly under British managemet has increased by Rs.14,500 annually.

THE COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT COLLECTION.

The following is the Committee to sit at Rawalpindi this season, as selected by the Commanders-in-Chief to report on the best methods of Collecting Transport for use of Troops, both in peace and war time:—President: S. S. Thorburn, Commissioner of the Division; Members: Brigader-General Ellis, Major O'Sullivan, R.E., Major Tulloch, Bombay Infantry, Captain Mullaly, D. A. Q.-M.-G for Mobilization (secretary).

The following additional members have been specially nominated by Government:—Major Leith, Deputy Commissioner of Peshawur, who is well acquainted with the Khyber Pass, frontier roads, and Afghanistan, and Hittoo Ram Bahadu.

The Committee will meet on the 26th October, concluding its sittings about the commencement of December.

THE INFLUX OF COPPER.

The influx of copper for minting purposes of the Imperial and Native States for the past six months is considered ample for the current and ensuing financial years.

CAPTURE OF GAEKWARI DACOITS.

PLUCKY ATTACK.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

DHARI, Sept. 22.

Chief Constable Javerdas Khodidas, sent especially by Mr. Lambert to watch the movements of the notorious Gaekwari outlaws, on Friday last, surprised a band of four in a sugarcane plantation, wounded the chief, and captured him. The remainder surrendered on Saturday. The outlaws were fully armed with swords, guns, and ammunition.

The chief constable attacked them with only two other police, under a hot fire. The surprise was sudden and complete, and was most pluckily carried out.

THE JAINS' PALITANA GRIEVANCES.

KUNDLA, Sept. 21.

A large and enthusiastic gathering of the Shravak community was held here, to-day, at 4 p.m., at Vishashrimali Dharmshalla, and presided over by Sheth Mulji Laoji. After the chairman had briefly explained the objects of the meeting, speeches were made. Sorrow was expressed at the actions of the Palitana Thakore in connection with the sacred hill of Shetrunjaya and other temples and buildings. It was resolved to communicate the proceedings of the meeting to Sheth Anandji Kalyanji at Ahmedabad, and ask the representatives of the same to submit a respectful memorial to the Government. The feelings of those assembled were greatly excited.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 21.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall, from Karachi, arrived here yesterday evening.

NAPLES, Sept. 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda left here this evening.

PLYMOUTH, Sept. 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Chusan arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, Sept. 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rome, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

MARSEILLES, Sept. 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Sutlej, from Bombay, arrived here to-day.

COLOMBO, Sept. 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Mirzapore arrived here, from Bombay, this morning.

Sept. 21.

Mail steamer Coromandel, from Calcutta, arrived.

Sept. 22.

Mail teamer Himalaya, from Australia, arrived.

POONA RACES.

FIRST DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 22.

The races were held under the most favourable auspices. The weather was perfect, and the course was "going" in good order. Nearly all the outsiders came in, the favourites being nowhere. Aga Khan's Maharajah, who showed his performance at the last Belgaum meeting, won the big race of the day, viz., the Poona Derby. The following are the results:—

1st Race.—"The Maiden Galloways."—Rs. 1,200, out of which the second receives Rs.200, and the third to save his entrance. For Arab and country-bred galloways, maidens on 1st May 1896. Weight—For inches. Penalties—Winners: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Allowance—country-bred galloways, 5lbs. Entrance—15th May, Rs. 30; 15th July, Rs. 60; 1st September Rs. 100, with Rs. 30 for each galloway not struck out by 4 p.m. on the 15th September. Distance—1¼ mile.

Mr J B's ch a gal Mettalic, 8st 2lbs, Smith 1
Mr Sahir Bin Futtah's b a geld (late Bushow), Taif, 8st 2lbs, Native 2
Mr Ali bin Taleb's ch a gal Kava Kib, 8st 2lbs, C B Mahomed 3

Also ran: President, 8st 11lb, Squire, 8st 5lbs; Chanda, 8 st 5lbs; Solicitor, 7st 7lbs; Marshal, 8st 5lbs; Alexandria, 9st 1lb; Phelwan, 7st 13lbs; Ajmere, 7st 4lbs; Sanaitan, 7st 7lbs; Yetim, 8st 8lbs; and Sherali, 9st.

Betting: 3 to 1 against Solicitor and Shereali; 4 to 1 President, Squire, Chanda, and Metallic; 5 to 1 Taif; 6 to 1 Ajmere; and long odds the rest.

The field went away at a good start by machine, except Shereali and President, the latter being left at the post. At the mile Solicitor held a slight lead with Kava Kib, Squire, and Mettalic at a distance, but eventually Mettalic came up and won by a length; the same distance dividing second and third. Time—22min. 5¼secs.

2nd Race.—"The Arab Pony Derby."—Rs. 2,000, out of which the second receives Rs. 200 and the third Rs. 100 For Arab ponies maidens on 1st May, 1896. Weight—13-2 to carry 9st 3lbs. Weight for inches. Penalties—Winners: once, 4lbs.; twice 7lbs; thrice, 10lbs.; oftener 14lbs. Winners of a race value Rs. 900, 3lbs. extra; of a race value Rs. 1,800, 7lbs. extra. Entrance—15th May, Rs. 40; 15th July, Rs. 80; 1st September, Rs. 120, with Rs. 40 for each pony not struck out by 4 p.m., on the 15th September. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr D E Sassoon's ch a p Volcano, 8st 11lbs, Mahomed Gunja 1
Aga S Shah's ch a p Julmood, 7st 13lbs, Robinson 2
Aga Mirza Ahmed's ch a p Successor, 8st 11lbs, Major Conran 3

Also ran: Morocco, 9st; Arbungbegad, 7st 13lbs; Mercury, 9st 1lb; Prince Karl, 8st 5lbs; Bahar, 8st 11lbs; Taisseer, 8st 11lbs; Anaiza, 8st 5lbs; Hudban, 8st 11lbs; Basher, 8st 11lbs; Bourbon, 9st; Bonny Boy, 8st 5lbs; Kazalan, 8st 11lbs; and Hilal, 8st 11lbs.

Betting: 1 1-2 to 1 against Julmood; 3 to 1 against Bourbon; 5 to 1 Bahar, Successor, and Taisseer; 6 to 1 Morocco, Abrungbegad, Volcano, and Mercury; 8 to 1 Hudban; 10 to 1 Anaiza, and Basheer; and long odds the rest.

An excellent start, Prince Karl being the only one caught napping. Bourbon, Mercury, and Anaiza, were leading, and Julmood lying a hand off. Coming round the bend, Julmood improved his position. At the distance Volcano came up on the outside, challenging the leader, and won a good race by half-a-length. Time—1min. 26secs.

3rd Race.—"The Poona Derby."—Rs. 3,700, out of which the second receives Rs. 500, and the third Rs. 200. For Arab horses, maidens on 1st May 1896. Weight—For age. Penalties—Winners: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances—Galloways, 7lbs. Entrance—15th May, Rs. 70; 15th July, Rs. 140; 1st September, Rs. 250, with Rs. 50 for each horse not struck out by 4 p.m., on the 15th September Distance—R C and distance.

H H Aga Khan's g a c Meheraj, 7st 11lbs, Southall 1
Mr D E Sassoon's g a h Khosroe, 8st 11lbs, Greenhalgh 2
Mr Ali bin Taleb's ch a h Asee, 9st 3lbs, C B Mahomed 3

Also ran: Reformer, 8st. 7lbs.; Hooker, 8st. 4lbs.; tiger, 8st. 7lbs.; Maurice, 9st. 3lbs.; and Shanavaz, 9st. 7lbs.

Betting: 2 to 1 against Khosroo and Asee; 3 to 1 against Meheraj; 4 to 1 Hooker and Shanavaz; and 6 to 1 against the rest.

After some delay at the post by Shanavaz the field went at a good start. Reformer led, with Khosroo and Asee lying out. At the 1¼ mile post the favourite went ahead, closely followed with Aga's pair lying handy. At the mile Hooker completely, broke down. At the distance Meheraj, in spite of running out to the sand, came up and won the race comfortably. Time—2m. 54¼secs.

4th Race.—"The Trial Stakes."—Rs. 1,200, out of which the second receives Rs. 200. For all horses. Weight—For age and class. Penalties—Winners: once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Winners of a race value Rs. 1,400, 5lbs. extra, of a race value Rs. 2,500, 8lbs. extra. Allowances.—Maidens on 1st May 1896, 7lbs.,; maidens, 5lbs. extra; Entrance—15th May, Rs. 30; 15th July, Rs. 60; 1st September, Rs. 100, with Rs. 30 for each horse not struck out by 4 p.m. on the 15th September. Distance 1 mile.

Major Mill's ch e m Clarissa, by Swillington Clarice (aged), 9st, Gibbs 1
Mr F D Appoo's b aus geld Latimer, by Beauchamp Lavina, 7st 10lb, Southall 2
Messrs A and E Ezra's b aus geld, Ito, by the Drummer Old Wife (5 years), 9st 10lbs, Robinson 3

Also ran: Coverlet, 9s. 1lb.

Betting: ½ to 1 against Ito; 3 to 1 against Coverlet and Latimer; and 5 to 1 Clarissa.

Won by 1½ length. Half-a-length separated the second and third. Time—1 min. 50 secs.

5th Race.—"The International Pony Stakes."—Rs. 1,300, out of which the second receives Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 100. For all ponies 13-2, and under that have never won a race value Rs. 500. Weight—English and Australian 13-2 to carry 9st 10lbs: Arabs 13-2 to carry 8st. 12lbs. Country-breds 13-2 to carry 8st. 7lbs. Allowances—3lbs.; per quarter inch. Maidens on 1st May, 1896, 4lbs.; Maidens, 4lbs.; extra. Accumulative. Penalties—Winners: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Entrance—15th May, Rs. 30; 15th July; Rs. 60; 1st September, Rs. 100, with Rs. 30 for each pony not struck out by 4 p.m. on 15th September. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr W Ducat's br e m Dollie Varden, 8st 13lbs, Robinson 1
Mr Johnson's b w geld Hero, 8st 13lbs, C B Mahomed 2
Capt Firman's gr aus geld Leopard, 8st 7lbs, Mildenhall 3

Betting: ½ to 1 against Dollie Varden; 1½ to 1 against Hero; and 4 to 1 Leopard.

At the start Dollie Varden showed out front. At the home turn Leopard came up, and looked like winning, but at the distance a great race ensued. Robinson, well-ridden, held the race in hand and won by a length. Time—1min. 12¼secs.

6th Race.—"The Champagne Stakes."—Rs. 1,200, out of which the second receives Rs. 200. For all Arab and country-bred horses. Weight—For age and class. Penalties—Winners: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener 10lbs. Winners of races of the value of Rs. 900 or more, or of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000, 5lbs. extra; of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,000, 8lbs. extra; of the aggregate value of Rs. 8,000, 1 st. extra. Allowances—Maidens on 1st May, 1896, 10lbs; maidens 4lbs.; galloways 7lbs; accumulative. Entrance—15th May, Rs. 30; 15th July, Rs. 60; 1st September, Rs. 100, with Rs. 30 for each horse not struck out by 4 p.m., on the 15th September. Distance—1 mile.

Major Jones' b cb geld Sumpegay (3 yrs), 7st 13lb, Native 1
H H Rao of Cutch's b cb h Legacy, 8st 4lbs, Gibbs 2
Mr Adam Yar Mahomed's g a h Martaban, 10st 3lbs, Greenhalgh 3

Also ran: Fakeer, 9st. 10lb.; Patna, 7st. 6lbs.; and Music Master, 8st. 4lbs.

Betting: Evens on Sumpegay and Martaban; 2 to 1 against Legacy; 4 to 1 Fakeer; 6 to 1 Music Master; and 8 to 1 Patna.

Music Master gave trouble at the post. Sumpegay won easy. Time—1min. 55secs.

It is understood that the Queen of the Netherlands will next month be formally betrothed to Prince Bernard of Saxe-Weimar, a grandson of Her Majesty's aunt the Grand Duchess of Saxe-Weimar, who is at present the next heir to the Dutch throne. Prince Bernard, who was born April 1878, is the younger son of the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Weimar, who is married to a daughter of Prince Hermann of Saxe-Weimar by his marriage with Princess Augusttine, daughter of the late King William I. of Wurtemberg. Queen Wilhelmina is the great-grand-daughter, and Prince Bernard is the great-great-grandson of both King William I. of the Netherlands and the Empepor Paul of Russia. Prince Bernard has a double descent from the Empeeror Paul, as his grandfather, the Grand Duke Charles, and his grandmother, the Grand Duchess Sophia, are both grandchildren of that sovereign, one of whose daughters (Grand Duchess Marie) married the late Grand Duke Charles of Saxe-Weimar, while another daughter (Grand Duchess Anne) was the wife of King William V. of the Netherlands.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept, 4.

Despite the gloomy statements made in some quarters there is no need of alarm as to the trade of the United Kingdom at the present time. It is experiencing a steady expansion, is conducted, more or less, on the ready money principle, and with fewer risks of bad debts, of which, in the shape of foreign loans and in other directions, we have, in times gone past, had more than enough. An alarm is sounded, periodically, to the effect that German trade is enlarging at the expense of our own. We have no faith in the pessimism which promulgates this doctrine, feeling sure that the alarm is a false one. Germany may, in some instances, be "cutting in"; but she certainly is not "cutting out," so far as Great Britain is concerned. We may even suggest that the loss of some part of our trade, with the attendant decline of profits, may not be a loss without compensation. Presumably, if Germany expands her trade, she increases her wealth, and, if so, she has more resources at her disposal, with which to purchase our commodities. This view is established beyond all doubt by the statistics of trade during the last two or three decades, and, more particularly, by the elaborate arguments of Sir Robert Giffen, the able statistician of the Board of Trade. Sir Robert makes a survey over two distinct periods; the first, from 1875-7 to 1884-5; the second from 1885-6 to 1890-2. In the first period, though there were changing proportions of trade, apparently favourable to Germany, there was a larger increase in the value of our exports than Germany showed. In the second period, Great Britain's rate of increase was accelerated considerably more than that of Germany. In European countries, Germany's former great advance became a decline. The trade of Great Britain had increased, but that of Germany had decreased in the markets closest to her, and where, previously, her advanced movement had been most conspicuous. The figures on which has been based the delusion that German trade expands at the expense of our own are only partial, one-sided and misleading. The real truth comes out only on the consideration of complete figures.

Meanwhile the merchants of Great Britain have been moved to systematic and practical measures, to avert the decline of British supremacy in the markets of the world. They have demanded that our Consuls should make efforts to advance our trade at their several stations. These official representatives of the Crown already show themselves useful in their reports, from time to time, on the trade and the needs of foreign countries; and in this direction little more is desirable, except that their reports should be brought down to the latest date, and that they should be more promptly published at home. The spirit of this demand is excellent, but it is improperly addressed. The Government can do no more in this direction than it already does. Let the Chambers of Commerce and foreign merchants look after themselves. Our forefathers did not build up British commercial supremacy by the aid of the Governments of their day. At all events, the London Chamber has taken a step in the right direction, in the exhibition which they opened on their premises, in Eastcheap. From its point of view, it is an object lesson, intended to show the disadvantages under which British trade is conducted in the colonies and foreign countries. The London Chamber of Commerce has given notice of the following resolution, to be submitted to the Associated Chambers, at Southampton, during the course of the present month:—"That the time has now arrived when the Government may properly consider the desirability of appointing competent officers to the more important colonies and possessions, for the purpose of reporting on their agricultural, commercial, mineral, and industrial development, such officers to be paid out of Imperial funds." We have thought it well to dwell on the uneasiness—to a great extent ill founded—which prevails, and to the measures which are meant to improve the situation, and maintain Great Britain in the supremacy which she has achieved by the enterprise of her sons, both in preceding generations and our own. We have done so the more, because there are, at present, no striking features in our trade, save signs of a further revival in some branches, in the iron and steel trades in particular. The present paralysis in the trade of the United States affects us for a brief period; but when the Presidential election shall be over, we may hope the paralysis will be removed, and that the current of trade will resume its accustomed volume. There is always this consideration to be borne in mind, that the currency vagaries which prevail may mar these hopes.

However this may be, the Democratic Sound Money Convention has decided upon a candidate for the Presidential election, having nominated General Palmer of Illinois. There is no uncertain element about the declaration contained in the principal portion of the platform. The gold standard, it states, must be maintained and also the parity of every dollar issued by the Government. Opposition is expressed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and to the compulsory purchase of bullion, and the present system of paper currency is denounced as a constant source of injury and peril. A demand is made for currency reform which would confine the Government to its legitimate functions, completely separated from the banking business, and would afford all sections of the country a uniform, safe, and elastic bank currency, under Government supervision, measured in volume by the needs of business. As we mentioned yesterday, the most that is expected from this new departure in appointing a third candidate is that it will increase the chances of Mr. McKinley at the election. Every incident just now in connexion with the Presidential Campaign is watched with the keenest interest in the City, and anything tending to confirm the view that Mr. McKinley will be elected has an immediate effect. Thus the result of the Vermont election was regarded as a "bull" point. It is always easy, of course, to overestimate the value of such a result as this, but not only has a Republican been returned in place of a Republican, but by an increased majority, and according to the New York correspondent of the *Daily News* the result is held to show in September what will happen in November. It is a Republican State, but when the Republican majority falls below 25,000, that party is losing ground in the country; when the majority rises higher, the Republicans are winning. So decisive is the indication of public feeling, the correspondent referred to says "it is thought by many that Mr. Bryan's campaign may collapse before the election arrives." The bringing of a third candidate into the field for the Presidency is also regarded as assisting the prospects of Mr. McKinley, and therefore the maintenance of a sound money policy.

It seems that the French authorities are far from satisfied with the trade between Tonquin and China. It is now ten years since the first commercial treaty was signed, immediately after the war. Three conventions supposed to alter and improve this treaty in favour of France have been concluded since then, and yet the trade is in a position which is regarded as highly unsatisfactory. In one of the two towns opened to French trade the amount of business done is stationary, and the returns show that in an ordinary local trans-frontier trade such as has always gone on, opium going from China and dyestuffs and aniseed from Tonquin in exchange, foreign goods find no place, and the Tonquin products are from the immediate neighbourhood of the frontier. In Mengtse, the town in Yunnan at the head of the Red River, which is open to Tonquin trade, the matter is quite different, but it is equally unsatisfactory for France. There is a growing trade at Mengtse, and the Red River is being used more and more as a trade route as the disorders along its banks are being suppressed and piracy is disappearing; but the trade both up and down the river is almost wholly Hong Kong and not Tonquin trade. The trade from Yunnan is almost wholly in tin, which is taken down to Hong Kong, where it pays for the cotton goods which go up in large quantities. The trade both ways, in fact, is wholly in the hands of Chinese merchants from Hong Kong. It would be seriously affected if a town were opened to trade on the Burmese frontier and would probably disappear altogether from Tonquin if the West River were opened to steam navigation and the system of transit passes were introduced. Nor can the introduction of a general system of railways into Tonquin affect matters much, for the cost of transit in this way, added to that of transhipment, would be prohibitive when compared with the cheap transit along the West River. Hence it is not surprising that Frenchmen should feel some disappointment at the commercial results of ten years' pursuit of the trade of South China.

The following statement has been made "on good authority" with regard to the new English claim in Madagascar:—Although it is true that Mr. de Coriolis is an English subject and a well-known official in the English colony of Mauritius, it is equally the case that the company on whose behalf he is acting consists almost exclusively of French shareholders. It is not correct that he is asking for powers to include all the railways in Madagascar, but only for a concession with regard to a railway running along a triangle including Tananarive, Tamatave, and Vatomandry. He is naturally also asking for concessions of land in the neighbourhood of the proposed railway for electric lighting and other minor powers, and also for the right to enlarge existing ports or make new ones where the line touches the coast. Mr. de Coriolis is only one of several persons who are asking for this particular concession. Among the other applicants is the well-known Parisian firm of Messrs. Cail. Nothing is likely to be decided on the point yet, as the Colonial Office are awaiting particulars of the claim.

It seems probable that the relative scarcity of copper "cash" in China, to which frequent reference has been recently made, and the inconvenience which has resulted, will have the effect of promoting the establishment of a regular silver currency throughout China on the dollar basis. Within the last few months the Viceroy of the province of Chihli has presented a memorial to the Chinese Government in favour of the establishment of a mint for the coinage of silver dollars at Tientsin. Copper "cash" is already coined in the arsenal there, and the memorial proposed that additional machinery should be provided for the production of silver dollars and subsidiary silver coins. A censer, Chen Hsi-Chang, approved the proposal, and recommended that all the provinces which are not yet coining dollars should be urged to take similar steps. An Imperial edict, it appears, to this effect was actually signed, but for some reason it was not published in the "Pekin Gazette." The Viceroy of Chihli has again urged that the matter should be taken in hand, as "cash is scarce, silver cheap, and merchants find it very difficult to transact business." The coining and getting into circulation of dollars and fractions of dollars throughout the Chinese Empire, he submits, would be of great benefit to the people generally as well as to the merchants. A few years ago two commissioners were sent by the Chinese Government to Japan and the United States to report on the coinage systems of those countries, and one of these, Fu Yuen-lung, who is now in charge of the copper "cash" coinages at the Tientsin Arsenal Mint, is quoted in support of a universal China dollar and subsidiary coins, and has furnished estimates of the cost of the necessary machinery. Dollars, 50-cent, 20-cent, and 10-cent pieces are to be produced, and the machinery has already been ordered in Birmingham at a cost of about £2,500. A similar mint, it is stated, is also to be established at Nankin.

For some time past silver dollars has been issued from the Hupeh and Kuangtung mints, but it appears that there are several provinces in China, amongst which are Yunnan, Kueichou, Hunan, Shensi, Kansu, and Szechuen, where the coins are only accepted as curiosities and are refused as legal tender. The officials of Szechuen are now, it appears, definitely endeavouring to promote the currency of both the new Government dollars and the subsidiary coins, and a proclamation has been issued by the Taotai of Chungking, in accordance with instructions from the Viceroy, informing the people that the Emperor has sanctioned the new silver coins as legal tender throughout China, and urging the people of Szechuen to "accept their use like the people of other Chinese provinces." A supply of about 15,000 dollars has been sent from the Hupeh mints to Chungking and distributed amongst the banks there. It is hoped that considerations not only of convenience but cleanliness will help the silver coins to displace the copper "cash." The subsidiary coins have lately been introduced in Soochow. Formerly the native banks and the large shops there issued bamboo slips with the respective "chops" of the issuers burnt into them, which entitled the bearer to receive in exchange 100, 200, or, say, 500, "cash." With the introduction of the silver coins these wooden cheques have been prohibited by the authorities. From an official report it appears that 331,750 silver dollars, 29,055,900 20-cent pieces, and 14,159,660 10-cent pieces were issued from the Kuangtung mints last year, but returns of the output from the Hupeh mints are not available. The currency of the silver coins appears to be gradually spreading, and therefore the Central Chinese Government has lately urged all Viceroys and provincial Governors in China to establish mints in their respective capitals, on the ground that the Hupeh and Kuangtung mints will be unable to supply the growing demand for the coins.

A circular letter of Messrs. Hubbard and Co., dated New York, August 26, states: "On Saturday and Sunday the drought in Texas was broken by a welcome rain which appears to have fallen in nearly every portion of the State, affording relief to the crop, which had passed into critical state through the absence of moisture for many weeks. This rainfall, following upon the relief of Arkansas and Mississippi earlier in the week, ends the drought which, together with the heat, had proved so disastrous to the cotton crop in those sections of the south-west. With the drought broken, the question now to be carefully considered by traders is the extent of the damage and the possibility of an improvement in crop conditions as a result of this change in the weather. Unfortunately it is almost impossible to measure the extent of injury to the crop, as it is now admitted that the early estimates of yield were exaggerated, and, therefore, we are without a basis for our estimates; but, assuming the prospect to have been for a crop to exceed the largest yield on record, it seems safe to assume that the decrease in crop prospects exceeds 20 if it does not reach 25 per cent. In other words, the prospect is now for a crop to exceed 8,500,000 to 8,800,000 bales, to be increased or decreased as the weather conditions from now until frost sets in are favourable or unfavourable. Many estimates of a smaller yield are current, but remembering the increase in the use of fertilisers and of land devoted to cotton, we do not yet look for a smaller crop than we have mentioned. Regarding the possible improvement in the plant, it is, of course, a question whether we shall have from now on weather conditions similar to 1890-1, or an early frost similar to 1888-9. In the meantime we will be confronted with a bad Bureau report on the 10th proximo, and a larger crop movement than we have ever before witnessed. The trade appears to believe that the first-named factor has been discounted, and does not expect the last-named to have much, if any, effect upon prices. They, therefore, look for a market with minor fluctuations around eight cents until the extent of the damage is more fully known. Those who look for a decline, and they are few in number, doubt whether, in view of the condition of trade in this country, present prices can be sustained under the heavy movement. On the other hand our friends generally hold that the yield has been cut off below our estimates, and that as soon as the world appreciates the extent of the damage we will see materially higher prices."

As usual with the Bank return covering the end of August a considerable addition has this week been made to the "Rest," or undivided profit of the Bank of England, and it is possible to estimate the dividend which will be paid by that institution for the past half-year. The addition to the "Rest" this week is £235,000, raising the total of that item to £3,647,000. This will admit of the payment of a dividend of 4¼ per cent. for the half-year, and leave the "Rest" still above three millions sterling, below which it is never allowed to fall. For the six months to March 31 last the distribution was 4¼ per cent., but for the corresponding period of last year only 4 per cent. was distributed.

ROVERS ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

DURHAM L. I. VS. ROYAL IRISH RIFLES.

The second match of the above tournament was played last evening, the contending teams being the Durham Light Infantry and the Royal Irish Rifles. A great crowd collected, and the enclosure was quite as full as on the previous evening. The following are the names of the players in each team:—

THE DURHAM L.I.

Goal—McCann.
Backs—Mander and Browning.
Half-backs—Addison, MacMahon, and Bassenett.
Forwards—Flanagan, Wood, McKiernan, Enderby, Solary.

ROYAL IRISH RIFLES.

Goal—Palmer.
Backs—Hanna and McRudden.
Half-backs—Moore (captain), Jackson, and McGindly.
Forwards—Corry, Romans, Robinson, Haslet, and Roberts.

Punctually, as the University Tower clock was striking five, the two teams took up position and play started. The Durhams lost the toss, and consequently played against the wind, defending the Cooperage goal. From the very beginning the superior forward play of the English team kept the ball almost continually in the Irish quarters. Jackson, the centre half of the Rifles, here did some good work, and had to help his left hand neighbour as the right wing of the Durhams was playing very strong and Hanna was frequently called upon to score. Play soon, however, slackened down, and was even for some time, the ball keeping about the middle of the east touch line. A good pass from the right, however, gave the Durham left wing a chance, and Flanagan and Wood worked the ball down well, and a shot from Wood was just put out in time by Palmer. A regular bombardment at the Irish posts now ensued, and finally a corner was given against the Rifles. This the Durhams turned to advantage, and scored their first goal. The play being re-started, the ball was again transferred to the Irish twenty-five, and a shot by Enderby was brilliantly kept out by Palmer, who was working magnificently for his team. The Durham forwards were, however, too good, and were playing a fine combination game. The Irish backs scored in good form frequently. After some fairly even play resulting from a good kick, Robinson, Haslet, and Roberts ran down the line and nearly scored for the Rifles, the ball just going wide, which was really a piece of very hard luck. The Irish now began pressing, but Flanagan and Wood secured the leather, and run it down to the opposite goal. Flanagan attempted a shot at goal, but Palmer again rose to the occasion and just prevented the ball entering his net. Play at this stage became very fast indeed, and the Durhams put the ball through the post, but "hands" was given against them. No further scoring took place in the first half, and when the half-time whistle sounded the game stood—

Durhams: 1 goal.
R. I. Rifles: nil.

On play being resumed the Durhams were again on the offensive, and now having the wind in their favour they were at a great advantage. The Irish goal was threatened shot after shot, but the Rifles' defence was grand, and had their forward contingent been nearly as good, the Durhams would not have had it all their own way. Solary, of the English team, at last got a fair chance, and putting in a curly one beat Palmer and scored the second goal for his side. The game now became more one-sided, and the Irish were on the defensive almost the whole of the remaining period. A number of good shots were put in by Addison, Flanagan, McKiernan, and even Mander, who was playing left back, made an attempt at the Rifles goal and nearly scored. Palmer, Hanna, and McRudden deserve great credit for the way they stayed this onslaught. The Durham forwards, however, were not to be denied, and a splendid pass from Solary to McKiernan resulted in the latter scoring a third goal for his side most easily. The game after this was very uninteresting, except when the Rifles quite unexpectedly roused themselves to action, and by a combined rush worked the ball down to the English goal. Corry passed clean across to Roberts on the right wing, and the latter put in a lightning shot, which McCann could not stop. The first goal for the Rifles was scored amid much applause. After this the play was again transferred to the Irish twenty-five, and no further scoring took place. The Durhams thus won fairly easily by three goals to one. For the losers Palmer, Hanna, and McRudden played brilliantly. The half-backs also played well, but the forwards were distinctly weak and lacked combination. The whole of the winning team played well, but the play of Addison, Flanagan, McKiernan, Bassenett, and Mander was especially good. Their forwards played a very strong game indeed. Mr. Shaw again acted as referee.

The game this evening will be between the Rovers and the Dublin Fusiliers, and a very interesting match may be expected.

THE RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

The following is the result of the draw for the ties of the Bombay Gymkhana Rugby Football Tournament, which is to commence on Monday next:—

	1st Round	2nd Round
The Welsh Regt	A bye	
BombayGymkhana (A team)	,,	
Durham Light Infty	,,	
The East Yorks Regt	,,	
BombayGymkhana (B team)		
Royal Irish Fusiliers	A bye	
The Middlesex Regt	,,	
Rangers F C	,,	
40th Field Battery, R A	,,	

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

Owing to the Football Tournament, which takes place this evening, to-day's programme is postponed to to-morrow (Thursday).

To meet the competition of the Manchester Ship Canal the Liverpool Dock authorities have reduced their port charges on cotton from 3s. to 2s. per ton.

The *Japan Mail* says:—The Shanghai umpire, who refused to give a batsman "out" because a ball, rising quickly, knocked off the batsman's hat, and the hat displaced the bails, justifies his decision in a letter to a Shanghai journal. From what he says we gather that the ball bumped so as to endanger the batter's head, and the batter, making no effort to play it, merely ducked to avoid. The umpire says that "as the batsman had made no attempt to play the ball, the decision—'not out'—was sound, and in accordance with rule." That is a difficult contention to endorse. For example, when the wicket is fiery, and a batsman finds that a difficult-length ball bumps so much as to be hard to play without danger of giving a chance, and yet, in his judgment, may be left alone without peril to the wicket, he often refrains from any attempt to play it. But he is none the less responsible for everything that may happen in connection with the ball, his playing it or not playing it being purely a matter of his own choice. We fail, therefore, to follow the line of reasoning adopted by the Shanghai umpire, but we shall nevertheless be surprised to learn that his "not out" is condemned by cricketers. It would be entirely contrary to the spirit of sound cricket that a man should be put out for such a cause. See what the thing leads to. Suppose, for example, that in playing a ball it glances off the batsman's glove, and, that, while the ball goes safely into the slips, the rubber being torn off one finger of the glove flies in the direction of the wicket and displaces a bail. Would the man be out? or suppose that a button stripped by the ball from a batsman's coat were to knock off the bails. Would he be out? An affirmative answer would eliminate every principle of sport from the game, and reduce it to an affair of mere trickery. The rule that, in playing a ball, a batsman must not displace the bails with any part of his person or clothing, is simply intended, as we interpret it, to confine his range of back play within reasonable limits: he must contrive to leave his wicket intact whatever kind of defence he adopts. The framers of the rule can never have intended that if a ball, not threatening the wicket in any way, drives a man's hat against the bails, he shall be held to have lost his wicket. The notion is too utterly unsportsmanlike.

NOTES FROM KOLHAPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, Sept. 19.

Your correspondent, influenced probably by the depressing wet season that we have had to endure, had maintained a gloomy silence. But now, in sympathy with smiling nature, he rouses himself from his lethargy, and will try and give a cheerful account of local doings. The season has been quite abnormal. The rains began in earnest on the 14th of June, and continued without a break till the last day of August. During this period 55 inches were registered, whereas the average annual rainfall is only 45 inches. Probably owing to the excessive moisture this city suffered from an outbreak of cholera, after having been free from this fell disease for thirteen years. Special energetic measures were taken for the speedy treatment of all cases reported. The total number of deaths from this cause came to nearly 400. During the epidemic it was deemed advisable to close the college and all the schools for a fortnight. Now we are free from the scourge and enjoying bright sunshine. Mr. Morison, I.C.S., who took over charge of the Political Agency on the 8th of August, has proved himself not only a capable and energetic official, but also a charming head of society. Last Saturday, at the invitation of Mr. Morison, the school girls of the city, to the number of about 600, enjoyed a treat in the Khas Baugh. The great amusement of the day was riding on the Maharaja's elephants: and the little maidens did not forget to sing in melodious Marathi verses the praises of their kind host.

Cricket, owing to the persistent rain, could not be played till this month. Last Tuesday and Wednesday we had the pleasure of watching a good match, the annual one between the Rajaram College and Deccan College. The former, captained as of yore by their principal, Mr. Candy, won an exciting contest by one wicket. In the first innings they held a fair lead of 26 runs, Mr. Tarapurwalla making 41 in a good free style; and in the second innings, where Mr. Bhatavadekar's good head bowling told, dismissed their opponents for 64 runs, thus requiring only 39 to win the match. The Deccanians fielded up well, were always in the right spot, and caught no fewer than five, some of them good hits. Matters looked ominous for the home team, when Mr. Candy went in and soon hit up ten runs; then he was bowled with a shooter when 6 runs were yet required. These were secured by the last two batsmen. The following are the scores:—

DECCAN COLLEGE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Deshmukh, c and b Bhatavadeker	22	b Bhatavadekar	5
Bhor, b Panditrao	0	b Bhatavadckar	7
Kuber, b Panditrao	8	c and b Panditrao	6
Chahiwalla, c Marathe, b Panditrao	8	st Diwan, b Bhatavadekar	26
Terigundi, b Panditrao	3	b Panditrao	1
Shenolikar, b Bhatavadekar	6	not out	2
Egbote, b Bhatavadekar	12	b Panditrao	2
Bhagekar, run out	6	st Diwan, b Bhatavadekar	0
Fletcher, b Bhatavadekar	0	b Bhatavadekar	0
Choubal, b Bhatavadekar	0	b Bhatavadekar	4
Uplap, not out	1	b Bhatavedckar	3
Extras	10	Extras	8
Total	76	Total	64

RAJARAM COLLEGE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Panditrao, run out	8	c Egbote, b Kuber	8
Bhatavadekar, b Kuber	13	c Shenolikar, b Kuber	1
Tambe, b Deshmukh	3	b Kuber	2
Shirgavkar, c Egbote, b Deshmukh	7	b Deshmukh	0
Tarapurwalla, c Egbote, b Deshmukh	41	c Deshmukh, b Kuber	5
Prabhavalkar, b Deshmukh	2	c Bhor, b Deshmukh	1
Kulkarni, b Deshmukh	4	c Uplap, b Kuber	2
Candy, run out	7	b Deshmukh	10
Diwan, b Kuber	5	not out	5
Mithari, b Deshmukh	0	run out	0
Marathe, not out	0	not out	1
Extras	12	Extras	4
Total	102	Total	39

On Wednesday, at 3 o'clock, another match was begun, Deccan College, past and present, versus Kolhapur. It was won on Thursday by the former by ten wickets: their chief scorers being Messrs. Modak not out 39, and not out 13; Deshmukh, 16, and Chahiwala, not out 10. For the losers the best scorer was Mr. Harold with 10 and 23. I hear that Kolhapur will probably send an eleven soon to try conclusions with the Dharwar Gymkhana.

ROYAL FUSILIERS' SPORTS AT MHOW.

ALMA DAY ANNUAL SPORTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, Sept. 20.

The annual regimental sports of the 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers took place, on Saturday afternoon (19th instant), at One Tree Hill. They are always held on the anniversary of the Battle of the Alma, if possible; but this year, the 20th September falling on a Sunday, they had to take place the day before. Everything went off most successfully, although there was a heavy shower of rain late in the afternoon. The entries for the various events (twenty-eight in all) were numerous, and all the races were keenly contested. Lance-Corporal Salway won the regimental championship for the third year in succession. He also won the open half-mile race. The open 100 yards flat and the open obstacle race were both won by Corporal Stubbs, 20th Hussars, whilst Lance-Corporal Stallard, of the Royal Fusiliers, won the two miles open bicycle race easily from Provost-Sergeant Middleton. There was a very large field for the officers open 100 yards handicap, one yard's start for each year's service being given. The gallant officer commanding 20th Hussars, Colonel Irwin, very sportingly started, but could not quite last. The race was won by Captain Annesley, of the Buffs. An excellent troupe of Christy Minstrels got up by the bandsmen of the regiment, together with cocoanut-shies, Aunt Sallies, Crowns, and various other amusements kept everyone occupied. The officers, 20th Hussars, very kindly lent their band, which under the able directorship of Mr. Hinds, the bandmaster, added considerably to the enjoyment of the afternoon. The whole success of the sports was due to the considerable trouble taken by the stewards, who, with the ubiquituous Major Briggs, did everything in their power for the success of the evening. The officers of the Royal Fusiliers were "at Home" to their friends of the station, and two spacious tents were pitched for their friends by the warrant and non-commissioned officers. Lieutenant and Quarter-Master Bell was untiring in his energies to see that nothing was left undone, and on him and Sergeant-Major Warrener fell the onus of seeing everything carried out correct, and this they did to everyone's satisfaction. Everyone on leaving was quite happy and pleased with the excellent sports provided, and parted on giving three cheers, and one more for the "Gallant Fusiliers."

The following is a programme with the names of winners of the various events:—

I.—Long Jump—1st, Pte Mason, 15 feet; 2nd, Pte Hansom, "C" Co, 14ft 5in; 3rd, Corpl Hodding, "A" Co, 14ft 4½in.

II.—Throwing the Cricket Ball—1st, Pte Read, "A" Co, 95 yds 10 in; 2nd, Pte Lane, "H" Co, 94 yds 6 in.

III.—High Jump—1st, Corpl Hodding, "A" Co, 4ft 9in; 2nd Lce-Corpl Hollett, "H" Co, 4ft 6in; 3rd, Pte Mason and Dunning, "H" Co 4ft 5in.

IV.—100 yards, under 12 and over 7 years' service—1st, Pte Bellamy, "H" Co; 2nd, Colsow, "E" Co; 3rd, Pte Campbell.

V.—Corporal and Lce-Corpl, 200 yds, Flat—1st, Lce-Corpl Goodall; 2nd, Corpl Hodding; 3rd, Corpl Clarke.

VI.—Last Draft, 200 yards, Flat—1st, Pte Earle; 2nd, Pte Warrell; 3rd, Pte Ryan.

VII.—Regimental, 100 yards—1st, Pte Salway, "B" Co; 2nd, Pte Earwaker, "H" Co; 3rd, Pte Miles, "E" Co.

VIII.—Sergts, 100 yards Handicap—1 yard's start for each years' service,—1st, Sergt Tuson, "B" Co; 2nd, Sergt Goden, "A" Co; 3rd, Sergt Brenchley, "A" Co.

IX.—20th Hussars' Band, 100 yards—1st, Pte Norman; 2nd, Pte Riches; 3rd, Pte Baker.

X.—¼ mile race—1st, Lce-Corpl Salway, "B" Co; 2nd, Pte Miles, "E" Co; 3rd, Pte Waters.

XI.—Hurdle race, men over 3 and under 7 years' service—1st, Lce-Corpl Salway, "B" Co; 2nd, Corpl Hodding, "A" Co; 3rd, Pte Dunning, "H" Co.

XII.—Officers, Hurdle race—1st, Mr W F Sweny; 2nd, Mr T R Mullock; 3rd, Mr DeC Ireland.

XIII.—Veterans' race, 100 yards Handicap—1st, Sergt Tuson, "B" Co; 2nd, Sergt Brenchley, "A" Co; 3rd, Pte Chapman, "A" Co.

XIV.—Open Half-mile—1st, Lce-Corpl Salway, "B" Co; 2nd, Corpl Stubbs, 20th Husrs; 3rd, Pte Miles, "E" Co.

XV.—Band and Drummer Boys, 120 yards—1st boy, Reid; 2nd boy, McEnany; 3rd boy, Kemp.

XVI.—Bicycle race, about two miles—1st, Lce-Corpl Stallard, "E" Co; 2nd, Sergt Middleton; 3rd, Dr Stapeley.

XVII.—Open obstacle race—1st, Corpl Stubbs, 20th Husrs; 2nd, Pte Ware, Royal Fusirs; 3rd, Pte W Jones, Royal Fusirs.

XVIII.—Open 100 yards—1st, Corpl Stubbs, 20th Husrs; 2nd, Lce-Corpl Salway, "B" Co; 3rd, Pte Earwaker, "H" Co.

XIX.—Children's races—Boys, 1st, B Marks; 2nd, W Warrener; 3rd, G Brooks.—Girls, 1st, Pattie Halbrooks; 2nd, Bab Davies; 3rd, Jessie Brooks.

XX.—Bumping Melee—1st Ties—"F" Co beat "H" Co; "A" Co beat "E" Co; "C" Co beat "B" Co; "D" drew a bye.—Second Ties—"C" Co beat "A" Co; "F" Co beat "D" Co.—Final Tie—"C" Co beat "F" Co.

XXI.—Regimental Hurlde Race—1st, Lce-Corpl Salway, "B" Co; 2nd, Corpl Hodding, "A" Co; 3rd, Pte Mason.

XXII.—Regimental obstacle Race.—1st, Pte Godfrey; 2nd, Pte Jones; 3rd, Pte Hart, "C" Co.

XXIII.—Officers' 100 yards.—1st, Capt Annesley, The Buffs; 2nd, Mr Mallock, Royal Fusiliers.

XXIV.—Tug-of-War—1st Ties—"H" Co pulled "E" Co; "A" Co pulled "D" Co; "B" Co pulled "F" Co; "C" a bye as "G" Co did not send in a team from Indore.—Second Ties—"C" Co pulled "B" Co; "H" Co pulled "A" Co.—Final—"H" Co pulled, "C" Co.

XXV.—Christy Minstrel Race.—1st, 2nd, and 3rd,—The Troupe.

XXVI.—Consolation Race, 300 yards.—1st, Pte Taylor; 2nd, Pte Arkell; 3rd, Pte Diggins.

New York will shortly boast a business block rising to a height of 386 feet from the pavement, or twenty-one feet higher than St. Paul's. This swollen establishment will contain nearly a thousand suites of offices, giving accomodation by day to three or four thousand people; while its stupendous facade will show, throughout its width, no fewer than twent-seven stories. Three more stories must be added for the towers, which will ornament either end of the block. On one of these, we presume, the gold standard will unfurl itself proudly to the breeze.

THE CURIOUS CASE AT BIJAPORE.

Concerning the disappearance of property worth about Rs. 8,000 from the possession of a trustee at Bijapore, a correspondent writes to us:—The enquiry into this case, reported in these columns before, was resumed, on Tuesday, before Mr. Horace Page, Sub-divisional Magistrate at Bijapore. Mr. M. K. Lalkaka, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. S. Daver, pleader, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Shamrao Vithal, High Court pleader, with Messrs. Raghvendrarao and Balvantrao, appeared for the accused.

Head Constable Sidhaji, of Amingad, stated that, on having received complaint of the theft, he went to the deceased Sangama's house and assembled a panch next morning, and on examination he found that the chain had been twisted and bent, and there were marks on the wooden frame of the door. There was a lock on it, and he asked the accused woman Sharni if she had the key, but she denied all knowledge of the matter. That he opened the lock with a nail, and went inside the room with the members of the Panch and searched the room, where only a few clothes, &c., were found. That he took into his custody the gold ornaments that were on the person of the accused Sharni, and on searching her house found a silver ornament. That during his rounds at night he had often seen the complainant's servant, Peersaheb, who had been keeping watch at night at the house. Peersaheb deposed that his duties were to keep a watch every night and to sleep on the dhaba part of the roof of the house; that on the midnight of about the 8th February last he was awakened by some noise at the door as if two mettalic substances clashed together; that he looked into accused Sharni's room from an opening in the roof and saw there Sharni and the other four acccused persons. He went down and asked them what the noise had been about, and all of them curtly said there had been no noise, and that he had better go to bed again. Having been thus assured he went to bed, but early next morning he found that his master's old lock had disappeared, and a new lock had been put on, and described the condition of the chain and the marks and scratches on the wooden frame of the door under it. He immediately reported the matter at his master's place, and had a telegram sent to his master, who came down and reported the matter to the police, and to the patel of Amingad. The police patel deposed to his having immediately, on receiving a complaint from the complainant, assembled a panch. He and other members of the panch who had signed the panchnamas corroborated the above two witnesses as to the condition of the chain and the scratches on the door. That he sent an immediate report of the offence to Chief Constable Ganpatrao Apte, of Hungund Taluka, on the 16th, but that he himself did not find the Chief Constable in the village till the evening of the 17th, though Hungund was only seven miles from his village, and that on his arrival on the 17th February the Chief Constable took over sole charge of the enquiry. Witness Kudlapa stated that he was present when the complainant handed over to the Chief Constable a list of the stolen property on the 18th February and that all the ornaments had been handed over to the complainant by the deceased Sangama in his presence entered in the above list, which was written by him at the dictation of Sangama, and that he was present at the dharmsala of Amingad next day when the Chief Constable, who was examining certain documents, grew very angry against the complainant, abused him, and tore the said list into pieces. Another witness (Adniappa) deposed that when the Chief Constable was enquiring into the case at the dharmsala accused Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were present, and subsequently accused Nos. 4 and 5 were shown in; that no 4 produced several gold ornaments, and that No. 5 produced a lot of cash (rupees) tied in a cloth, and the Chief Constable advised them all to come to terms and compromise the matter, but the complainant became dissatisfied at the compromise, when the Chief Constable abused him, and turned him out. Chief Constable Ganpatrao Apte, who was examined at great length, admitted not having arrested any of the accused, nor having searched any houses; he also denied having suggested a compromise or having abused the complainant or having torn to pieces his list of property. His enquiries led him to imagine that accused No. 1 Sharni was or would be in future the owner of the property in question, and he reported to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate that no offence had been committed. He denied the 4th and 5th accused having produced the stolen property before him at the dharmsala, and stated that he learnt that accused Sharni and others had produced all the property before a self-constituted panch of the village wiseacres with one Changausapa as the president, who kept it with him till it had been ordered out by the court.

He admitted having not seized any of this property and having repeatedly reported to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Mr. G. D. Panse, that no offence had been discovered, and that on the police proceedings that officer in his subsequent capacity of acting District Magistrate, ordered that the case be struck off the police register. Other witnesses testified to the execution and genuineness of a registered will of the deceased Sangama by which she entrusted all her property to the complainint, who had it in his exclusive possession till the date of the theft.

The witnesses were subjected to a lengthy cross-examination, and for the defence it was urged that under the will later on the accused Sharni would be the real owner of the property, which she admitted she had removed, that the action of the police was not irregular or suspicious, and that the Chief Constable of police was justified in reporting to his superiors that no offence had been committed, also that several witnesses for the prosecution were not reliable.

The learned magistrate having heard counsel of both sides adopted the view of the case taken by the defence, and discharged the accused persons, and ordered the property before the court to be returned to the persons from whom it was taken. Mr. Lalkaka, on behalf of the prosecution, urged the learned magistrate to detain the property in the court's custody till Government would have time to prefer an appeal or till a higher court would have time and opportunity to hear the case in revision, as otherwise there was the danger of the property never returning to the complainant's hands, but the application was not granted.

HORMASJEE DORABJEE BHARUCHA MEMORIAL FUND.

A correspondent writes to us:—The deceased gentleman, Mr. Hormasjee Dorabjee Bharucha, had done so much for the benefit of the poor Parsee residents of Khetwady that on his demise it was thought fit to start a memorial fund by some of the leading gentlemen of the locality. The fund within a short space of two months amounted to Rs. 1,400. As it was desired to keep the subscription on humble level because the deceased gentleman moved in humble walks of life, the subscription list was closed and monies collected were disbursed in various funds in the hands of the trustees of the Khetwady Parsee Charities. Out of the subscription an oil-painting bust of the deceased was also prepared by the subscription committee, and was laid open in the Ashburner's Fire-temple at Khetwady on the Parsee Nawroz day. The opening ceremony was performed by Dastur Dr. Jamaspjee Minchehrjee Jamaspasana before a very large assemblage of the Parsees. The ceremony was imposing, all present admiring the portrait, so life-like, executed by our local artist, Mr. Eduljee Ardeshir Tachakra. A special vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Hormasjee Khurshedjee Ashburner, the present manager of the fire-temple, for allowing the portrait to be placed in the fire-temple. With the customary votes of thanks to the secretaries, treasurers, the Dasturjee, and chairman the assemblage dispersed.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

September 22.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Penang, Medan, interrupted.

Cable Loanda, Benguela, interrupted.

Amoor route interrupted near Krasdnoiarsk.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Tsuhsung and Yannan.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 22nd September, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	...	...	... p.m.	...	...
Teheran	22	1	41 p.m.	...	17
Suez	22	2	50 p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 22nd September, 1896.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	32	...	...
„ Karachi	...	17	...	2
„ Madras	...	19	...	1

Rowlands Kalydor is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes recklest and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT NADIAD.

A correspondent writes:—The prize-distribution to the boys of the Nadiad High School took place on the 18th instant, under the presidency of Mr. G. Carmichael, the Collector of Kaira, and as the occasion had recurred after a long period of full seven years, the central hall of the High School, which was made very attractive by bunting, flags, and those excellent Keith Johnstone's Natural History Plates, was crowded to its remotest corner by visitors, the prominent of whom were Sirdar Bahadur, the Honourable Bechardas Viharidas, the present Dewan of Junagadh, Rao Bahadur Purshotamdas Viharidas, the president of the local Municipality, Rao Saheb Thakurdas Mathuradas, sub-judge of Nariad, Khan Saheb Edulji B. Hodiwala, Rao Bahadur Motibhai Ragunathji Pandya, Rao Saheb Chhabilram B. Dixit, almost all the commissioners of the Municipality, and the leading gentry of the town. After Mr. Carmichael, who arrived there at 2 p.m., had taken his seat, according to the programme arranged, Mr. H. K. Bharucha, the head-master of the school, submitted the report of the working of the school, in which he proceeded to show that since his arrival the number of boys, and consequently the students' fees, had been considerably on the increase, that the boarding-house attached to this High School, which draws about sixty students from the surrounding villages, had been on good footing, that the statistics he submitted before the audience sufficiently indicated that the results of the matriculation and school final classes, as well as those of the drawing and annual examinations, last year, were satisfactory, and that the students had made great progress in physical exercises, such as cricket, gymnastics and drill, in proof of which he stated that the High School cricket club, which had up to thistime never shown, whenever they were pitted against their adversaries that they were to be respected on the field, made a very creditable show last time under the able captainship of Mr. K. A. Bala, B.A., against a fairly strong eleven of the Ahmedabad High School. Further, Mr. Bharucha publicly thanked the sons of Rao Bahadur Viharidas Desai, who had graced the occasion by their presence, to whom the present High School building and the annexe owe their existence for their continuing to lend a helping hand to the votaries of this temple of literature, science, and art, in the shape of scholarships, donations, prizes, &c. He further made a stirring appeal to the monied people of the town to unstring their purses in a similar way, and expressed a fervid hope that the same worthy donors, who had done so much to further the cause of education in Nariad in particular, and Kaira district in general, would be gracious enough to see their way to supply a long-felt desideratum, viz., a suitable building for the Government middle school of this place.

After the report was over, some of the students of the candidate class performed several interesting and delightful experiments in science, under the guidance of Mr. Mahanand B. Bhat. Then followed recitations by students of various passages in English, Sanskrit, Persian, and Gujarati, the last of which was composed by an assistant of the High School in honour of the arrival of the Collector.

Mr. Carmichael then rose to address the audience, who received him with loud cheers. The president said that he was very glad to preside on that occasion, and expressed his satisfaction at the report of the working of the school, as well as the recitations, which betoken great care and judgment. He further said that it was certainly very creditable to the scions of the Bhau Saheb Desai family, who had been so munificently furthering the cause of education in this part of the Province, and that he heard Mr. Bharucha expressing a hope that the long-felt want of a suitable building for the middle school would be in the near future supplied. He remarked that that was a noble trait in his character inasmuch as he was never satisfied with the good he had, but was always trying for better. Mr. Carmichael expressed a hope that the delicate hint thus thrown out would not be lost upon the party addressed. In speaking of physical education, he said he was pleased to see that the High School cricket club, which had been for a long time playing an uphill game, had made a creditable stand against the outsiders lately.

After the distribution of prizes to the deserving students of the school and the recital of the National Anthem, the proceedings terminated with lusty cheers for Our acious Queen-GrEmpress, the president, and the guest of the evening, when garlands, bouquets, &c., were distributed to the guests.

TRUST FUNDS AND THEIR ADMINISTRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your previous numbers, some remarks have been made to show how desirable it is to subject to Government audits administrations of funds and properties belonging to charitable and religious trusts. It will not be out of place if I emphasize this point by bringing forward one or two cases bearing on the subject. At Marole, in Salsette, a dispute arose as to whether the "virit" allowance (granted by the British Government) should be credited towards the fund for the repairs of the church buildings, or should be made over to the vicar for his own benefit. The parishioners seemed to have held the view that it belongs to the Fabrica (church repairs fund); the contrary view was maintained by the ecclesiastics. In the circumstances of the case, three of the parishioners applied to the local (civil) authorities for an authoritative expression of opinion on the subject. That opinion militated against the view held by the ecclesiastics, who would not and did not yield their ground, and I am told that the "virit" allowance is not credited to the Fabrica. Similarly, a dispute has arisen in the parish of Dadar; the old wardens refusing to hand over charge of the administration to their newly elected successors. The former, it seems, are backed up by the ecclesiastics; the latter by the vast majority of their fellow parishoners, who urge on the change on the ground (1) that the old stewardship has not been to the advantage of the parish funds and properties, and (2) that it is desirable to infuse fresh blood in the working body. It was given out that the money expended on the Nunes vs. the Bishop of Damaun case came out of the defendant's purse, and an inquiry into the account books of the Church of the Nossa Senhora da Salvagao disclosed, it is said, an entry therein of some hundreds of rupees disbursed for the purpose of meeting the expenses of the defamation case. The other party that seems to lend countenance to the continuance, in office, of the present wardens are the Goanese, residing at Parel, but their interference is keenly felt by the residents and parishioners of Salvagao. I have cited the above cases to point out that were Government to audit the accounts, the chances of any individual or individuals feathering his or their own nests at the expense of charitable and religious funds would be very much lessened. The case of Marole shows that ecclesiastics do not, as their Divine Master told them to do, render to Cæsar what belongs to Cæsar. "Salus populi suprema lex."—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 19. AN OBSERVER.

Lord Winchilsea may fairly claim that he has shaken up the dry bones of British agriculture to some purpose. In spite of the cheap ridicule which at first attended his endeavour to create more direct relations between producers and consumers, good progress towards that highly desirable consummation is already accomplished. Not only that, either, but farmers are beginning to recognise the possibility of salvation being obtained through cooperation. Three substantial organisations stamped with that character have lately sprung into existence—the British Produce Association, the West of England Farmers' Association, and the Cheshire and North Shropshire Association. A fourth on precisely the same lines will shortly be born at Bridgnorth, while at several other agricultural centres the matter is under earnest consideration. Of course, the middleman will make strenuous fight against his proposed elimination, while it remains to be shown whether more profit will accrue to the farmer. But only good can come from influencing farmers to fall into line and stand shoulder to shoulder, for mutual benefit. They will learn that much-needed lesson in several ways, especially by substituting collective for individual dairying. Meat will be sent to market instead of live-stock, in accordance with average requirements. The associations also undertake to purchase and sell to their members at cost price artificial fertilisers of seeds, feeding stuffs, and agricultural implements, thereby effecting, it is estimated, a saving of from 20 to 25 per cent. all round. It is further contemplated to malt barley for the brewer wherever it can be done on a sufficiently extensive scale. There will be large economy, too, in railway charges, owing to consignments being collective, instead of individual. But consumers of country produce will labour under a delusion, if they conceive that Lord Winchilsea and his colleagues are toiling for theirdirect benefit. That may or may not result from the experiment, but its prime purpose is to make farming a more profitable industry than it has been for many years, thus saving the land from going out of cultivation.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the plain of cutting teeth, go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Bengal Government have decided that in future the tenure of office of the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling is to be for five years, instead of two, as hitherto. Under the new ruling, therefore, Mr. Greer is to continue in the appointment for some three years longer.

Sumatra tobacco is being supplanted as an industrial product by petroleum, according to a correspondent of the *Straits Times*. The shares of the "Royal" Company working the oil fields of Langhat have risen enormously. This Company is raising a loan to extend the refineries, and the directors hope that the result will be the raising of the daily output to ten thousand cases a day. It is intended to build tanks and to work tankships for carrying refined oil. If oil becomes cheaper in consequence, so much the better!

It seems more than probable that Coonoor will have a railway up to that Sanitarium long before the Kalka-Simla line becomes an accomplished fact. Both projects have been hanging fire for years, with this difference that, in the case of the Nilgiri line, the Government has sanctioned the construction by a private company, whereas that of the Simla line appears still to reside in the region of problems. The station-house of the Coonoor line has been settled upon and the site fixed with an estimate of Rs. 27,000 for completion. It is said that visitors will be able to run right up from Mettapolliam to Coonoor by rail in April 1898.

It was stated some time ago that no wheat or barley could this year be transported from Cashmere to Gilgit, and prices at Sri nugger were consequently falling, but that has since been changed. Five thousand Kharwars, or 12,000 maunds of wheat, almost all the quantity realized by the State for revenue in kind this year, has been purchased by the Gilgit transport from the State, and is now being sent to Gilgit. In the present state of want the Cashmeris are very dissatisfied.

After a serve drought rain has been falling continuously in Behar since the 15th instant. Cutting north-east winds, in gusts of a cyclonic nature, have been blowing day and night. From seven to ten inches have already been registered in different places. This, a correspondent telegraphs, may be said to have averted what looked very like famine a few days back, when rice was eight and nine seers per rupee. The standing crops have greatly benefited, but unfortunately the time for transplanting rice has passed. The weather shows signs of clearing up, however.

The Chota Nagpur correspondant of the *Statesman* says:—A man-eating tiger has been doing a lot of damage here lately. Last Wednesday week he carried off one of the grass-cutters belonging to the Bengal Gold and Silver Mining Company, and only the feet and head of the unfortunate woman were recovered. A week before that, he carried off a Kol girl from the railway line near the Goilkora tunnel. She was returning to her village after bringing her husband—a railway gang coolie—his mid-day meal, when the tiger came on to the line, and carried her off in the presence of the gang. In July the same brute carried off a *baghmaree* (tiger-slayer), who was leading a party in search of a tiger he had wounded the previous night. There is a forest bungalow at Goilkora, a police bungalow at Manharpore, and a bungalow belonging to the Bengal Gold and Silver Company, at Somij. The range of the tiger is within a convenient distance of any of these bungalows, so that, if some of the sporting readers of the *Statesman* would care to spend their Pooja holidays here, they would be certain to get some sport, while doing the neighbourhood a great service.

In Bara Banki, a district where the pinch of scarcity is already commencing to be severely felt, a private movement has been set on foot for the organisation of charitable relief. A public meeting largely attended by the talukdars and raises of the district, was held there, last Monday, with the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. J. A. Norrie, in the chair. It was resolved to organise a central relief fund, of which the Raja of Jahangirabad was elected president, and Mr. Naushad Ali, honorary secretary. The plan of operations settled upon, was that a number of poor-houses, twenty-one in all, should be started in different parts of the district, from which grain and other provisions should be distributed. Sub-committees of the leading residents in each locality are to superintend the distribution. The sum of Rs. 26,000 was subscribed on the spot.

Mr. Carroll D. Wright, the United States Labour Commissioner, has compiled statistics which show that in 1895 there were 54,244 persons in the penal institutions of the Republic. Ten years ago the number was 41,887. The increase is almost wholly of male offenders, for the female prisoners of 1895 who number 1988, have only increased by twenty-one in the ten years. The percentage of prisoners engaged in productive labour is 7·08 now, as against 73·7 in 1885. The number of convicts employed in prison duties in 1895 was 8,391, or 20 per cent., while in 1,895 it was 8804, or 16·2 per cent. In sixteen of the States convict work has increased, and in twenty-five it has decreased. The total value of the work done by the 54,244 convicts in the State prisons does not at present exceed 2,500,000dol.

A firework display that included distinct spectacles and the discharge of 320,000 Chinese crackers simultaneously took place at the Crystal Palace last night on the occasion of Brock's benefit.

The annual report of the Postmaster-General states that for the year ended March 31st the estimated number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom was 1,834,200,000, being an average for each person of 47 and an increase of 3·6 on the preceding year. There were 314,500,000 post-cards delivered, 149,000,000 newspapers, 78,839,610 telegrams, and 60,527,438 parcels. There were 78,839,610 telegrams forwarded from telegraph offices in the United Kingdom during the year, an increase of 7,250,546 on last year's numbers. In the savings bank department the total amount received from depositors, including interest, to December 31st, 1895, was £445,005,805 4s. 8d., and the total amount repaid to depositors £347,136,830 9s. 3d.

The *Daily News'* Odessa correspondent observes that of late years considerable and progressive improvements have been introduced in the health of the Russian army. The average number of sick in the army during the last few years has not exceeded 25,000 men daily. For their care and treatment there are twenty-five permanent hospitals and 165 lazarettos, containing altogether 28,000 beds. In places where no lazarettos exist they are organised among the troops themselves. In the event of war, accommodation for the sick is considerably increased by the addition of field and fortress hospitals and the ambulances of the Red Cross Society. The one great deficiency which makes itself felt is the inadequate number of doctors, chemists, veterinaries, and feldschers, or assistant surgeons, although the military authorities have their own Academy of Military Medicine for 750 students and schools for feldschers. Although still decreasing, the death-rate is still higher in the Russian army than any of the other European States.

It is probably not generally known, said the *Che* when Li Hung Chang was in England that Mr. Algernon Bourke, manager of White's Club, had undertaken to do the whole of the catering for the illustrious visitor from the Flowery Land. Li Hung Chang had five native cooks in his retinue, and the greatest good fellowship existed between them and their English "confreres," although considerable difficulty was experienced in conversation in understanding one another's meaning. There are between forty and fifty to cater for daily, besides a staff of about thirty; so that Mr. Lemaire found his time fully occupied. The dishes for his Excellency were varied and miscellaneous, and from fourteen to twenty courses were served at each meal. The bills of fare contained such items as bird's-nest soup, pigs, kidneys stewed in cream, boiled ducks and green ginger, sharks' fins, shrimps and prawns stewed with leeks and muscatel grapes, fat pork saute with peas and kidney beans. The meal usually wound up with fruit and sponge cake, and freshly-picked green tea as a liqueur.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Council met at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Thursday, 17th inst., when there were present: His Excellency the Earl of Elgin, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E. LL.D., presiding; the Hon'bles Sir J. Westland, K.C.S.I.; J. Woodburn, C.S.I.; M. D. Chalmers.; Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E.; A. C. Trevor, C.S.I.; Nawab Amir-ud-Din Ahmad Khan, C.I.E.; Bahadur Fakharuddoulah, Chief of Loharu; and C. M. Rivaz, C.S.I.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ADDITIONAL JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Woodburn moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the temporary appointment from time to time of an Additional Judicial Commissioner for the Central Provinces. He said:—"The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces has represented to the Government of India that some temporary assistance is very necessary to the Judicial Commissioner for the disposal of the appeals which have accumulated in his Court. I can say, from my personal knowledge, that the Judicial Commissioner himself is not in fault for the arrears which have so gathered. During the last three years the office of Judicial Commissioner has been held by Judges of notable assiduity and ability, but it was inevitable that the judicial business, like all other forms of official work in a growing Province, should increase, and the Government of India have admitted that it is necessary to afford the Judicial Commissioner some temporary help. When the case came to be considered it was found that the Civil Courts Act for the Central Provinces, which was passed in 1885, contanined no provisions enabling the appointment of an Additional Judicial Commissioner, and that in order to validate the proposed appointment it was necessary to pass a special Act. That is the reason why the Bill which I have now honour to ask leave to introduce has been prepared. It has been framed on the provisions of a similar Act passed in similar circumstances in Oudh in 1885, and opportunity has been taken of adding to it a provision which is necessary in order to provide for a case which I hope will be of more frequent occurrence in the future than it has been in the past, in which a Provincial Judge is promoted to the office of Additional Judicial Commissioner. A Judge so promoted cannot decide appeals from the judgments he has given in a lower capacity. The Code of Criminal Procedure contains a section which provides for that contingency. The Judicial Commissioner in regard to criminal appeals is empowered to transfer to the High Court of some other Province appeals from his own decisions as a Sessions Judge. A similar provision is necessary in regard to civil appeals, and a clause to that effect has has been introduced into the Bill."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Woodburn introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Woodburn moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the "Gazette of India" in English, and in the "Central Provinces Gazette" in English, and in such other languages as the Local Administration thinks fit. The motion was put and agreed to.

SINDH INCUMBERED ESTATES BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Woodburn moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law providing for the relief of Jagirdars and Zamindars in Sindh. He said:—"I have to ask the leave of the Council to introduce another Bill. It is to revive the Sindh Incumbered Estates Act of 1881. That Act was passed for the relief of embarrassed landowners in Sindh. They were invited and enabled to apply for the mangement of their estates by the officers of Government, but a period of six months from the passing of the Act was fixed for any such application, and that limitation once passed, no further applications under the Act could be entertained. The main reason for that limitation I believe to have been that Government had been asked to provide the money by which the debts of the applicants were to be paid off. A similar help had been given to incumbered properties in Oudh in 1870, and a similar limitation was made in the Act for that Province. This limitation distinguishes the Incumbered Estates Acts of Sindh and Oudh from the Court of Wards Acts, which are in force in most Provinces.

"In Sindh there is no Court of Wards Act, but some assistance to indebted proprietors is necessary, and the simplest way of giving it is to re-enact the Act of 1881 without the provision which limits the period for applications.

"The Government of India have agreed to this course, the more readily because it is no longer proposed to make the measures of relief solely dependent on loans from the State. In the Courts of Wards in other parts of India, bankers—both English and Native, are found very ready to lend money at moderate rates of interest on the security of the management of the Court of Wards, and it is obvious that the more local assistance of this kind is enlisted, the wider is the area over which the help of the Court of Wards to embarassed proprietors can be given. The extent to which the Government of India can lend money for the purpose is limited, and all funds so provided are withdrawn from other and at least equally useful purposes. The indebtedness in Sindh, which has been represented by the Bombay Government, is evidence in itself that there is local capital in the Province, very willing to find investment in land. The Government of India has been pressed to take early action because foreclosure is threatened on some estates which the Local Government is anxious to save. It may be gathered, therefore, that local capital is more than willing to find investments in land.

"The Government of India will give such pecuniary help as is necessary, but it will be in supplement of the local loans which the District Officers are able to raise in the local markets at moderate rates.

"The Act of 1881, in the section which describes the liquidation-scheme of the Government manager, authorizes him in express terms to borrow from Government. These words are omitted in the Bill reviving the Act which I have asked leave to introduce. The manager's powers of borrowing money on the security of the estate are thus made general.

"This and the removal of the time-limit are the only changes proposed in reviving the Act."

The Hon'ble Sir James Westland said:—"As the amendment of the Act of 1881, to make which the present Bill is proposed to be introduced into this Council, involves a small question of financial policy, I would ask Your Excellency's permission to make a few remarks regarding it.

"We have recently received from more than one Government applications to make loans in order to redeem from their pecuniary difficulties persons of local distinction—either pensioners of Government or landholders—people who represent families of some local importance, and who have been long held in respect by the people of the neighbourhoods in which they live. It has been necessary for the Government in connection with these applications to consider the general question of the extent to which public funds should be utilised for the purpose of the relief of local magnates, and the decision the Government has come to is to adhere to its previously declared policy of refusing, as a matter of principle to intervene in matters of the kind. The question had been before the Government and had been decided by it before the present proposal of the Government of Bombay was made to apply Government loans, under the principle of the Act of 1881, to the relief of incumbered estates in Sindh. Now, we must admit it to be, to a certain extent, desirable on public grounds that the representatives of the families to which the natives in various parts of this country have been accustomed to look up should not through the action of our Courts be effaced and reduced to a state of poverty, even although that state of poverty may be what we consider the legitimate consequence of their own extravagance or want of thrif. It is, to a certain extent, a matter of public interest that this principle should be applied even to petty magnates who are merely the dominant members of the society of a village. This last, however, is a much more general question. It is a question which is at present before the Government of India in another shape and receiving due consideration.

"I deal here, for the most part, with proposals to lend small sums of money—Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 20,000—which are meant to relieve landholders and preserve the social position of people who have for a long time held a position of local distiction. Now, it is very natural that a local authority—a Collector or Commissioner, for example—when he sees one of this class in pecuniary difficulties should fix his attention to a large extent, upon the public aspect of the disadvantage of allowing him to be reduced to a position of dependence, and perhaps, proverty; and the means which the local authority sees most readily is that of Government coming forward and lending money at a cheap rate of interest in order to extricate the estate, or the individual, from his difficulties. He naturally sees that the direct result of such action would be that the creditor of the estate, who has been pressing for his money, would get it repaid; that the debtor would be freed from the pressure of his incumbrances; and that the Government who has lent the money, and receives 5 per cent. on money that it can borrow at 3 per cent., would be a gainer. Everybody in fact would be satisfied all round, and everybody would be a gainer. But when these various applications are concentrated, as they are when they come before me, and when I am obliged to look at them from the general point of view, I see disadvantages—disadvantages as far as the Government is concerned, and disadvantages also even as regards the attainment of the results aimed at by an Incumbered Estates Act. So far as regards the Government, we have, unfortunately, far more pressing demands upon our loan funds than any that can be brought forward in respect of incumbered estates. For one thing, the railway policy initiated under Your Excellency's auspices, not only absorbs the loan funds raised in this country, but also necessitates application to the English money-market for sterling borrowing. The consequence is that any loans which we make to estates in this country, such as we would have to make if the Incumbered Estates Act of 1881 were renewed, would practically be made out of funds borrowed in sterling in England. With all these demands it is incumbent upon us, simply as a matter of the proper management of the public finances, to restrict as far as possible the use of public funds for a purpose for which there is reasonable prospect of other funds being forthcoming. But, as I say, there is a disadvantage in our interference in these matters, even from the point of view of those officers who are anxious to redeem the estates in their districts and divisions from indebtedness, for it is obvious that as long as the Government comes forward with loans at 5 per cent., it practicaly drives away other capitalists from the market. Now, I think it was Lord Northbrook who said in talking of the policy of Government intervening in the matter of the import of grain into famine-stricken districts, that while Government can do more than any one merchant, still the sum and substance of all that Government can do is very much less that which can be effected by all the merchants put together. We have therefore, from the point of view of those who most strongly support this policy of redeeming estates to choose between these two courses:—Government may come forward with such small amount of money as it can afford and can lend it at a low rate of interest, and this would tend to exclude all other capitalists from the market or Government may keep in the background altogether, and by fixing a higher rate of interest for its own loans induce capitalists to enter the market and offer loans at a reasonable interest,—I think my Hon'ble friend Mr. Woodburn would probably set this down at something like 6, 7 or 8 per cent.,—and if these rates were available, we believe that private capitalists would come forward and lend money for such purposes as the Bill now being introduced contemplates.

"The Commissioner in Sindh, when he reported on the present matter, pointed out that there was a great want of local capital in Sindh, and he was of opinion that, if Government did nothing to assist, there would be no means of carrying out the purposes of the Bill, but I find as a matter of fact that Government, when it has lent money in Sindh, has lent it at a much lower rate of interest than any private capitalist would be induced to lend, and that its action therefore has been such as to prevent private money being available for estates brought under Government management. We see, as Mr. Woodburn has pointed out, that as a matter of fact money has been forthcoming for loans by private arrangement on estates in Sindh, although it has not of course been lent at the low rate of interest which the local authorities expected the Government to lend it. We hope, therefore, that one effect of the withdrawal of Government from this particular form of business will be to induce private capitalists to come forward and lend money for the purposes of the Bill. It is not with the intention of making a profit out of usurious interest that the Government propose to lay down as a principle that in these cases they should not lend money except at such rate of interest as man reasonably be required by private capitalists, but purely with the intention of withdrawing from competition in a business which it is in the interests of all concerned much better to leave in the hands of private bankers and moneylenders."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Woodburn introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Woodburn moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the "Gazette of India" in English, and in the "Bombay Government Gazette" in English, and in such other languages as the Local Government thinks fit.

The motion was put and agreed to, and the Council adjourned.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been field, during the week ending 12th September 1896, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

Adolph Gothard Cristiansen, engineer, of Craiglands, Belassis road, Byculla, Bombay, for a machine for desiccating excrementitious matter, blood or other materials or compounds, leaving no residuum, to be called "Christiansen's desiccator."

William Martin, indigo planter, of Agra, now residing in Simla, for a compound lever portable hand press, intended for packing and baling cotton, wool, jute, hay, fodder, and other articles.

Julius Stockhausen, soap manufacturer, of 105, Fischnerstrasse, Crefeld, in the kingdom of Prussia for improvements in the manufacture of acid, neutral and basic gelatinous soaps.

James Woolford, metallurgist, of No. 659, Commercial road, east, in the county of London, for a process for extracting precious metals from refractory ores.

Joseph Henry Haycraft, metallurgical chemist, of Adelaide, in the province of South Australia, for an improved process for the treatment of auriferous and argentiferous ores.

Samuel Holt Sharp, lithographic printer, of Grove works, Claypit lane, Leeds, in the county of York, for improvements in the manufacture of printing compositions, suitable for printing upon textile and other material.

Emil Claviez, works manager, of 1, David street, Leipzig, Germany, for improvements in, and appertaining to the change box mechanism of power looms.

Davidson Rickie, electrical engineer, residing at Thurbo, Darjeeling method of drying tea by electricity. Specifications, for an improved of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—

William Denham Grimshaw, calico printer, of Plantation mills, Accrington, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in or applicable to mechanical stokers. (Specification filed 3rd June 1896.)

Edward Lennon Cantwell, civil engineer and patent agent, of No. 5, Old Post Office street, Calcutta, for a machine for cleaning simul cotton and other fibres. (Specification filed 8th September 1896.)

Framji Jamasji Maden, merchant, residing near Manekji Seth's Wadi, Fort, Bombay, for an improved fibre extracting machine. (Specification filed 3rd September 1896.)

Jokichi Takamine, chemist, subject of the Emperor of Japan, residing at 6641, Woodlawn avenue, Chicago Illinois, United States of America, for improvements in and in the production of diastatic and alcoholic ferments, and the utilization of the bye-products. (Specification filed 1st September 1896.)

Henry John Hands, photographer, of Jubbulpore, Central Provinces, for an improvement of arm racks for barrack rooms, armouries, etc. (Specification filed 3rd September 1896.)

Friedrich Albrecht, metal spinner, of 441, Swanston street, Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, for improvements in connecting devices, especially adapted for securing tubes or rods to mains, plates or other articles. (Specification filed 3rd September 1896.)

Edward Brooke Anderson, Lieutenant Colonel, Commanding 24th regiment, Madras infantry, at present stationed at Bangalore, for improved commode pans to admit of the dry-earth system of conservancy being practised. (Specification filed 7th September 1896.)

The fees prescribed have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

Carl Olof Lundholm and Joseph Sayers, chemists both of Stevenston, in the county of Ayr, Scotland, for improvements in making and applying explosives. (From 11th September 1896 to 10th September 1897.)

James Higginbottom, milling engineer, of 32, Seel street, Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in apparatus for the separation of dust, bran, stones or other like impurities from flour middlings, semolina, grain, seeds or the like. (From 29th September 1896 to 28th September 1897.)

John Beazley, merchant, of Tavistock villa, Station road, New Barnet, in the county of Hertfordshire, for improvements in castors or receptacles for pepper and other pulverulent materials. (From 14th September 1896 to 13th September 1897.)

The General Bottle Seal Syndicate, Limited, of the city of London, for improvements in bottling machines. (From 17th September 1896 to 16th September 1897.)

Charles Challiner, engineer, of 15, Plymouth avenue, Longsight, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in noiseless tyres for wheels, and in the means for securing the same. (From 14th September 1896 to 13th September 1897.)

John Hildred Carlisle, engineer, of the firm of Nasmyth Wilson and Company, Limited, of Patricroft, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in presses for baling or compressing cotton and other fibrous materials and substances. (From 10th September 1896 to 9th September 1897.)

William Snell Chenhall, mining engineer, and analyst, and William Francis Snell Chenhall, stock-broker's clerk, both formerly of No. 3, Freeland place, Eastville, Bristol, but now of No. 3, Ballance road, Homerton, London, for improvements in solidifying animal, vegetable and mineral oils, and volatile and inflammable fluids. (From 12th September 1896 to 11th September 1897.)

Benja DeLissa, gentleman, and John Alston Wallace, lander proprietor, both of Collins street, Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria, for an improved method of, and apparatus to be used in, the manufacture and storage of inflammable gas for general purposes. (From 28th November 1896 to 27th November 1897.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—

The Rubber Tipped Arrow Company's invention for improvements in toy guns (Specification filed 6th June 1892.)

Robert Greig Kennedy's invention for combined irrigation module and sluice gate. (Specification filed 10th June 1892.)

August Riedinger's invention for improvements in ventilating apparatus. (Specification) filed 10th June 1892.)

Arthur Thomas Collier's invention for improvement in telephonic transmitters. (Specification filed 10th June 1892.)

Robert Alfred Molloy's invention for an improved Persian wheel. (Specification filed 10th June 1892.)

"EKDUM ACHAA!"—Squibb's Dysentery Drops is a sure and unfailing cure in Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Looseness. Rs. 1-4, of MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, September 19.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr G S Cruits, of the Indian Civil Service, Bombay Estabt, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay, with effect from the 1st Aug 1896.

Mr H C Irwin has been permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 25th July 1896.

The services of Surg-Capt J Chaytor-White, late Offg Civil Surg, Jaunpur, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept, with effect from the 29th April 1896.

The services of Surg-Capt W C Sprague, M D, I M S (Bombay), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties under that Govt.

Mr A Brown, Offg Sixth Asst Supt, Port Blair, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-five days, with effect from the 3rd Sept 1896.

The services of Mr R C E Underwood, an Asst Dist Supt of Police, Burma, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept, with effect from the 6th Aug 1896.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

On return from the privilege leave granted him in the notification of this Dept No. 46-F, dated the 5th June last, Mr G F Prevost, offg Consvr of Forests, 3rd grade, resumed charge of the Tenasserim Circle, in Lower Burma, from Mr F B Dickinson, Consvr of the Pegu Circle.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut F C L Waller, I S C, Wing Officer and Adjt of the Deoli Irregular Force, held charge of the appointment of Station Staff Officer at Deoli, in addition to his own duties, from 13th May to 15th Aug, 1896, both days inclusive.

Lieut H P Bell, I S C, offg Wing Officer and Adjt of the Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed to be Station Staff Officer at Deoli, with effect from the 16th Aug, 1896, vice Lieut F C L Waller, and until further orders.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Capt F T C Hughes, I S C, Wing Officer and Adjt of the Erinpura Irregular Force, for four months.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Lieut G V Holmes, I S C, Adjt of the Malwa Bhil Corps, for one year.

Mr L E Buckley, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Estabt, is appointed to officiate as Dist Magte and Collr of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, with effect from the 31st Aug, 1896, and during the absence on privilege leave of Mr A M Slight, or until further orders.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6, 8 and 9, respectively, of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872 as modified by Act II of 1891), the Govr-Genl in Council is pleasld—(a) to grant a license to the Revd G K Gilder of the Methodist Episcopal Church authorising him to solemnize marriages within the territories of Mysore, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore; (b) to appoint the said Revd G K Gilder to be a Marriage Registrar within the said territories; and (c) to grant a license to the said Revd G K Gilder authorising him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said territories.

G—Lala Piyari Lal, Head Munshi and Translator in the office of the Govr-Genl's Agent in Central India, is appointed to officiate temporarily, as Native Assistant to the Govr-Genl's Agent in Central India, with effect from the 16th August 1896 and until further orders vice Pundit Tribhuvan Nath, deceased.

Surgn-Capt W H B Robinson, I M S (Bengal), Medical Officer of the 34th Bengal Infy, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Agency Surgn in Alwar, with effect from the date of assuming charge vice Surgn-Major W H Neilson, M B, and until further orders.

With the sanction of H M's Govt, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr John Lang as Vice-Consul for Italy at Aden.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr R N Ray, Offg Comptroller, India Treasuries, is granted privilege leave for one month and eighteen days with effect from the 23rd Oct 1896.

Mr D J Burbridge, Assist Accountant Genl and Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Comptroller, India, Treasuries, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Ray, or until further orders.

The following promotions and reversions to officers of the Account Dept during the month of August 1896 are notified:—

With effect from the 15th Augt 1896, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr T H S Biddulph,—Mr W H Dhobbie to officiate in class, I, Mr H J Brereton to officiate in class II, Mr R T H Howe to officiate in class III, Mr W J F Williamson to officiate in class IV, and Mr M K Ghatak to officiate in class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 24th Aug 1896,—Mr J P Bedford to officiate in class II instead of in class I, and Mr H J Brereton to revert to class III, of the Entrolled List.

With effect from the 1st Sept 1896,—Mr M K Ghatak to officiate in class VI instead of in class V of the Enrolled List.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotion is made, subject to M's approva —To be Lieut—Second Lieut H E S Cordeaux, 2nd Sept 1896.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Madras Command.

Sub Condr J Hattersley, on probation, is confirmed in his present grade, with effect from the 1st April 1896.

RETIREMENTS.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to H M's approval:—Lieut Col E A Fraser, I S C, Political Agent, 1st class, Baluchistan, 13th Sept 1896; and Major C F S Alban, I S C, wing commander and second in command, 7th Regt of Bombay Infy—16th Aug 1896.

Bgde Surgn Lieut Col A B Seaman, I M S Bengal Estabt, 1st Battn, 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regt, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st Oct 1896, subject to H M's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Appointments.

Calcutta Naval Volunteers—J K Chase, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, vice Bryant, promoted; and W Elkin, Gent, to be Engr, vice Robertson, promoted.

Surma Valley Light Horse—J G Knowles, Gent, to be Second-Lieut, with effect from the 1st April 1896, vice Sproull, transferred to the supernumerary list.

1st Punjab Vol Rifle Corps—A Evill, Gent, to be Second-Lieut, vice Lee, promoted.

Promotions.

Calcutta Naval Volunteers—Sub-Lieut W Bryant to be Lieut, vice King, resigned; and Engr G Robertson to be Chief Engr, vice Falconer, resigned.

1st Punjab Vol Rifle Corps—Second-Lieut J F Lee to be Lieut, to complete the establishment.

N W Ry Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut C L Biscoe to be Capt, with effect from the 13th Aug 1896, vice Phillips, deceased; and Second-Lieut, W Drew to be Lieutenant with effect from the 5th April 1896, vice Williams, promoted.

Retirements.

Calcutta Naval Volunteers—Lieut E J King, V D, resigns his commission, and is permitted to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps on retirement.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions and reversions are made in the Engineer Estabt of the Military Works Dept:—Second-Lieut B W Mainprise, R E, to be attached; Major J M T Badgley, R E, to be Ex Engr, 1st grade; Major A L Mein, R E, to be Ex Engr, 2nd grade; Major G Turner-Jones, R E, to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade; Second-Lieut F W Tillard, R E, and Capt C E Salvesen, R E, to be attached.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Sub-Lieut G H S LaTouche, R I M, Asst Surveyor, 4th class, Marine Survey of Indian will revert to the Royal Indian Marine.

Lieut D H Gibson, R I M, is appointed an Asst Surveyor, 4th class, Marine Survey of India, vice Sub-Lieut G H S La-Touche.

The following promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the date specified:—To be Engineer—Asst Engr T H Knight, R I M 7th Sept 1896.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr F R Upcott, Chief Engr, 3rd class, State Railways, and Consulting Engr for Railways, Madras, is deputed on special duty with the Govt of India in the Public Works Dept, with effect from the 14th Sept 1896.

Mr J A Marshall, Examiner of Accounts, 4th class, 3rd grade, temporary rank, has been permitted at his own request to resign the service of Govt, with effect from the 12th Sept 1896.

Notification No 366, dated 7th Sept 1896, is hereby cancelled. Mr S K L Yeats is appointed Govt Examiner of Accounts of the Southern Punjab and Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railways, with effect from the 12th Sept 1896.

The leave on medical certificate for one year granted to Mr S G Wood, Asst Accountant Genl, Public Works Dept, in Notification No 350, dated the 4th Oct 1895, has been commuted by H M's Secy of State for India to ordinary furlough, and extended up to the 19th Nov 1896.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The Directors have granted leave of absence till 11th Nov to Mr W D Cruickshank, Secy and Treasurer, and appointed Mr A M Linsday to officiate in his absence.

Mr H S Lemon, Agent at Rangoon, will officiate for Mr Linsday as Depy Secy and Treasurer.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The undermentioned gentlemen are confirmed in their appointments in the Uncovenanted Medical Service and their services are placed permanently at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma, with effect from the dates specified against their names:—J A Maddox, 4th Nov, 1891; C Martin, 28th Aug, 1892; C G Evers, 8th Dec, 1893; and H E Wells, 8th Dec, 1894.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

Col P W Percy Smith, G L I (Bengal), Commandant, Erinpura Irregular Force, is granted nineteen days' privilege leave with effect from the 20th Sept, 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Capt A B Mayne, I S C, Sqdn Comdr (seconded), 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, at present Tutor to H H the Maharaja of Jodhpore and ex officio Asst to the Resident in the Western States of Rajputana, is granted privilege leave for sixty days, under paragraph 640, Indian Army Regulations, Volume I, Part I, with effect from the 15th inst, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

With referrence to Foreign Dept Notification No. 1295-G, dated the 7th Aug, 1896, Surg-Major W H Neilson, M B, Indian Medical Service (Madras), assumed medical charge of the Bikanir Agency on the forenoon of the 5th inst.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th September, 1896, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	99,000	1,37,000	4,000	2,40,000
Or per mile of Railway	215	297	9	521
For previous 9 weeks of half-year.	7,25,072	8,89,087	31,078	16,45,237
Total for 10 weeks...	8,24,072	10,26,087	35,078	18,85,237
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	98,700	1,18,041	1,454	2,18,195
Per mile of Ry do.	214	256	3	473
Total to corresponding date do.	8,36,913	11,33,000	35,290	20,05,203

Increase for the week.......Rs. 21,805

Decrease to date.......... 1,19,966

INSTANTANEOUS HEADACHE Cure—Acts as a charm and brings sure relief in all cases of Headache, bilious or nervous. Is a wonderful remedy. Re. 1-8, of MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

A GOOD deal of nonsense, says, a Service paper, is being printed just now about the so-called "need" for building what some one has christened "coast-offence" ships. Repeating what has been said in some of the London papers, the "Hampshire Telegraph" feels that "surely it is time the Admiralty paid some attention to the frequent suggestions by so many copetent naval authorities that light-draught battleships should be built as well as heavy ones, so that in case of need we might be in a position to wage that best kind of defensive warfare which consists in attacking an enemy on his own coasts, in his own ports, and in his own estuaries." What we should like to know in this connection is the names of the "competent naval authorities" who have made this suggestion. The only persons who are competent to tell us the kind of vesssels required for the Navy are those who to a study of strategy and tactics, derived from a wide reading of naval history, add a knowledge of the capabilities and limitations of modern weapons, and experience in the handling and manning of fleets. They must have not only a theoretical knowledge of these matters but a practical one as well. Such "competent naval authorities" are to be found among the sea lords and the admirals who are now, or have been, in charge of our squadrons and dockyards. From these officers the Admiralty have the very best means of learning what is considered needful, and can do very well without amateur assistance in the matter. We do not say that it is the business of our admirals to design ships, for that is the work of properly-trained and experienced naval architects who can give effect to the wishes of the seamen. Our contemporary does indeed quote with approval the views of a naval correspondent in the "Daily Graphic" on this subject, but a naval correspondent need not in these days be a naval officer, much less a naval authority.

The Admiralty are carrying out an admirable policy with regard to the strengthening of the squadrons on foreign stations. Without increasing the number of ships they are effecting this desirable object by relieving weak vessels by stronger and newer ones. On the China Station this has already been done to a large extent, and now the Aurora is to relieve the Porpoise, that is to say, a third-class cruiser by a first-class. The relief of the Magicienne by the Talbot is another instance in every way commendable. But it is on the Australian Station that this method will be carried out in a complete way, for the ships of the Katoomba class are to be relieved by sheathed Latonas, the Indefatigable and three of her sisters being selected for the purpose. These changes and the sending out of torpedo-boat destroyers and torpedo-boats to the foreign stations will have not only the effect of increasing the strength of the squadrons, but will afford additional means for the training of officers and men, since the larger ships carry bigger complements. If report be true the Board is also about to extend the principle of sea-going training ships at home. It is said that the vessels now coming home will be utilised as training ships for the Royal Naval Reserve in place of the obsolete vessels now used for the purpose. It is also under consideration to add another vessel to the Reserve or Coastguard Fleet and to place her at Bristol. This plan, as has been shown in the case of the first-class gunboats, places the Admiralty in possession of more effective ships ready for sea as well as giving their engine-room complements and other ratings experience in the vessels, which is of great benefit.

It is stated that during the debate in committee in the Cape House of Assembly on colonial defence the Attorney-General reported that he had recommended to the naval authorities at home that a first-class man-of-war should be stationed in Table Bay, and that he was informed in reply that there were no ships available. This does not appear to us to be the right kind of reply to such a suggestion. Of course, there are no first-class ships available for such a purpose; we trust there never will be, for to station such vessels in port for harbour defence is utterly indefensible. First-class ships are meant to be at sea and not to be tied to ports, and except as a kind of floating protection against raiding cruisers it is doubtful if even third-class vessels—that is to say vessels which by lapse of time have come into that category—should be used for the purpose. The Cape Station least of all demands the service of large vessels, though it is perfectly right that the admiral should have a suitable ship in which to fly his flag. If the need should arise for a couple of large cruisers on the station they could easily be sent out from England or despatched by telegram from the East Indies or South-Erst Coast of America. Small vessels which are frequently moved about have been found by experience to be better adapted for the African coasts than any other class, and there is certainly at present nothing to indicate the need for a change in this policy. But it would be better if the home authoritiet, instead of telling the Attorney-General at the Cape that no first-class ships are available for harbour service in Table Bay, were to explain why, with plenty of ships in the Reserve, it is not good policy to use them for such a purpose. It seems to us the Admiralty have lost a good opportunity for giving the Cape authorities a lesson in naval strategy and the higher policy of defence.

The threatened political crisis in Germany has apparently been averted. "The decisive word," which the Press, without distinction of party, demanded as the prime necessity of the situation, has been spoken, and spoken from the Throne itself. The "Imperial Gazette" announces that "it is the will of his Majesty the Emperor to cause a bill on the subject of military criminal jurisdiction to be laid before the Federal Council in the autumn of this year," and that "the bill will be in accordance with the statemtnt made by the Imperial Chancellor in the Reichstag on May 18." The important part of that statement of Prince Hohenlohe was his recognition of the fact that "our military criminal procedure required improvement, and that the German Army cannot dispense with unified criminal procedure." And further, that the bill which was to be laid before the Legislative Assemblies of the Empire; "would be based, with reservations in favour of such special provisions as are demanded by the military institutions of the country, on pinciples of modern views of law and justice." The Official declaration in the "Imperial Gazette" makes it possible for Prince Hohenlohe to remain in office. And it also marks the third occasion on which, during the past twelve months, the Chancellor's firmness and weighty personal influence have prevented the beginning of political conflicts, the end of which no one could have foreseen.

The grand review of the 6th, or Silesian, Army orps, of which the Emperor's brother-in-law, the ereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, is commander, will begin to-day at Spandau. The Empress will robably fetch the Czarina from her quarters in the artenstrasse and drive with her to the review round.

The Russian military force in Eastern Siberia ontinues to be increased, and all formations are on strong war footing. A St. Petersburg correpondent estimates that there are now some 40,000 nen under arms in that district. A new reserve attalion has just been created for Chita and the rans-Baikal of the same strength as the battalion at retensk and a regiment of five battalions for ladivostok.

In order to centralise the cavalry forces on the Vestern European frontiers a special army corps omposed entirely of cavalry has just been formed n the Warsaw circuit with twelve regiments of ragoons and Cossacks, who have hitherto been ivided into three cavalry divisions, and the command of this corps has been given to Lieut.-General ermontoff, a great-nephew of the celebrated ussian poet.

Field Marshal General Gourko celebrated on Monday his jubilee of 50 years' service in the Russian rmy, and the Russian Press has been full of his raises.

A grand review of the troops taking part in the ussian manœuvres was held at Krasnoe Selo on Monday in presence of the Czar and Czarina and a umber of Grand Dukes and Grand Duchesses. The Czar was on horseback, while the Czarina ccupied a carriage with the Grand Duchess Marie Pavlovna. The troops that defiled past the saluting base comprised sixty-three battalions of infantry, forty-one squadrons of cavalry, thirteen sotnias of Cossacks, and five brigades of artillery with 200 guns. After the review the Czar addressed the cadets who had received commissions, and congratulated them on their advancement.

The text of the Imperial ukase to the Russian Minister of War, ordering the distribution of a medal for military service in Central Asia is this:—"In recognition of our special gratitude for the brilliant exploits of our troops who have taken part in camaigns and expeditions in Central Asia from 1853 to 1895, and who have given signal proof of their reolute spirit and unshaken valour by sustaining atigue and privation in the midst of sandy deserts nd lofty mountains, we have deemed it right to intitute a medal with the inscription, 'For Campaigns n Central Asia, 1853-1895,' which will be borne on he breast with a ribbon formed of the ribbons of the Orders of St. George and St. Vladimir. We grant his medal in silver to all soldiers who have taken art in military operations during campaigns and xpeditions in Central Asia from 1853 to 1895; in olished bronze to all other persons who have served n these operations. Having to-day sanctioned the gulations under which this medal will be distribut- , we charge you to make known the said regulaons, and to send the medals, when ready, to officers mmanding." The ukase is dated Peterhoff, July (O. S.). An order of the day, dated July 23 (O. S.), tifies the conditions under which the medal is anted. Troops who have been in action will receive e silver medal, as also will surgeons, priests, and sters of charity who have served under fire. The onze medal will be given to soldiers, volunteers, d followers who have served during campaigns, t not in important engagements.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Gulf of Ancud 1699 tons, Captain M S Currie Sailed yesterday for Suez in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Matiana, 3,413 tons, Captain W W Allen, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Calcutta (11th September), with a cargo of coal and general and Mr A M McVicar as a passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachee (19th September) via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut Cates, Naib Dewan of Junagad, Mr Karsonlal, Mr D Setho, Mr D Salim and 681 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Patna, 1,068 tons, Captain C R Kendall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh (10th September) via Karachee, with a general cargo, 46 cases opium, 101 packages gunpowder, 73 horses, 19 syces and the following passengers:—Mr Buchanan, Mr S Runomah, Mr Mahomed Koordie, one native gentleman and 44 deck.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's s s Melbourne, 1,947 tons, Captain G Duchertean, arrived in harbour on Monday evening, from Marseilles, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Spielmann, Mr B M Malbari, Captain and Mrs A T Bruce, Mr Herbert, Mr H R Parker, Mr and Mrs Reid, child, Mr C E Phillimore, Mr James, Mr Langley, Mr T N Banerjee, Mr Thucker, Mr Henry Crane, Mr Hill, Lieut C R Machalchlan, Mrs T Servant, Mrs M Demasgir, Mr Kadir and wife, Mr Michael Nagle, Mr Pereira, Mrs Green Smith, and child and 8 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Matiana (s)	Allen	Calcutta, Sept 11.
	Melbourne (s)	Duchertean.	Marseilles, Sept 6.
22	H. M. S. Plassy	Prance	Karachi, Sept 19.
	Patna (s)	Kendall	Busreh, Sept 10.
	Dwarka (s)	Tice	Karachi, Sept 19.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Dumra (s)	Russell	Karachi, &c.
	Gulf of Ancud (s)	Currie	Suez.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Patna, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Dwarka, for Karachi, &c.
" Melbourne, for China and Japan.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 22.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Macrae s—100 cases ale, Robinson Morrison and Co; 3 cases whisky, P C Shroff and Sons.

Nubia s—14 cases medicine, Mohanlal Amerssy and Co.

Clan Drummond s—25 cases whisky, Jamsetji Framji.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—10 cases plate glass, Sullamanji Essaji;; 8 casks earthenware, and 1 case provision, Treacher and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Ras Rowa s—21 cases oilmenstores &c., Edulji Bezonji 90 bales newspapers, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

Thames s—4 cases cheese, 21 cases medicine, &c; 12 cases confectionery, paper, provision &c, Phillips and Co; 14 cases cheese, 3 casks ham, and 4 casks bacon, Treacher and Co; 13 cases provision, 1 case medicine, Esoofally Russooljee; 4 cases provision, 9 cases cheese, 2 cases bacon, 6 cases ham, W B Green and Co; 3 bales paper, Abdoolally Samsoodin; 19 cases bisouits, 4 cases medicine, Oomar Hassam and Co; 49 cases oilmenstores &c, A H G Hoosein; 6 tins beef, and 4 packages port, Jamsetji Jehangirji.

Edendale s—15 cases port, Jamsetji Framji.

Ras Elba s—5 cases sherry, Jamsetji Framji.

FROM HAMBURG.

Hochheimer s—2 hogsheads brandy, Dajibhoy Dadabhoy.

Rheinfels s—10 bales paper, Byramji Shapoorji; 50 bales printing paper, Essabhoy Moola Abdoolally and Co.

Stolzenfels s—3 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjibhoy Cowasji.

Benares s—15 bales printing paper, Allybhoy Surifally.

FROM BOULOGNE.

Thames s—7 cases medicine, &c, Choonilal Chaganlal.

FROM TRIESTE.

Vindobona s—12 bales writing paper, N Heptoolabhoy; 6 cases glassware, Mahler and Roscher; 4 cases glassware, &c, F Jaffer; 1 case glassware, E M H Essoofji; 8 cases lamps, D Dumraz; 6 cases glassware, Haji Hassam Ahmed; 13 cases lampware, and 8 cases glassware, Ebram Peer Mahomed and Co; 16 cases glassware, F M Bharmull and Co; 36 bales paper, Jaitha Dossa; 4 cases writing paper, K Abdool Hoosein; 3 cases glassware, J Runmull and Co.

Imperatrix s—7 cases writing paper, Allybhoy Esmailji.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—70 cwt wheat, Ralli Brothers; 450 cwt myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 80 cwt coir yarns, P Govindji; 28 bales wool, Nagji Nanji; 325 bales wool, G Toolsidas.

FOR BARCELONA.

Persia s—100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Iran s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Iran s—400 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—75 tons old iron, M Bomanji; 220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 220 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 1,870 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 275 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 55 bales cotton, Walter Thacker and Co; 200 cwt myrabollams, Bauer and Krause.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—308 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Brindisi s—80 bales twist, Fleming Shaw and Co; 58½ cwt cloves, and 6½ cwt sharkfins, Nanjibhoy Meanee; 200 bales twist, N B Mody and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Brindisi s—100 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Brindisi s—150 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 17.

Burrard, Lt, 21st, Bo I, from School of Musketry, from Deolali.

SEPTEMBER 18.

Keogh, Lt, 22nd Bo I, from School of Musketry, from Deolali.
Taylor, Lt, Punjab, R H A, from leave, from England.
Moffat, Lt, Punjab, Border Regt, returning to Quetta.

SEPTEMBER 19.

McGregor, Capt, Bo, R Dub Fus, on relief, from Deesa.
Hogg, Brig-Genl, Bo Comdg, Deesa Dist, off leave, from England.

SEPTEMBER 21.

Sawyer, Lt-Col, Punjab, 45th Sikhs, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 17.

Carnegy, Capt, 21st Bo I, on leave, to Rajkote.

SEPTEMBER 20.

Hogg, Brig-Genl, Bo Comdg, Deesa Dist, to rejoin, to Deesa.

SEPTEMBER 22.

Cooke, Lt, Bo, K O Yorks, L I, off leave, to Deolali.
Butler, Major, VI Bo Cavy, on leave, to Quetta.
Whitcombe, Surg-Capt, 6th Bo Cavy, to rejoin to Jacobabad.
Reid, Capt, Punjab, 4th Sikhs, to rejoin, to Kohat.
Sawyer, Lt-Col, Punjab, 45th Sikhs, to rejoin, to Malakand.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1896.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members are requested to send to Head-quarters for their carbines.
2. The squadron will parade at the Riding School to-day (Wednesday) at 7 a.m. Plain clothes. All members are requested to attend.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1896.

1. There will be 25pr. R. M. L. Gun and Gun Laying drill at the Fort Head-quarters at 8-45 p.m., and at the Byculla Head-quarters at 8-30 p.m., on Thursday.
2. The Gymnasium class will be held at the Byculla Head-quarters to-night at 8-30 p.m.

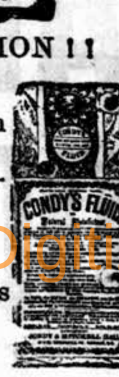
By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

TO SPEEDILY CURE
Sore Throats
Indigestion, Hoarseness,
Diarrhœa,
Wounds & Burns,
USE
Condy's Fluid
Sold everywhere. Refuse Imitations.
CONDY & MITCHELL, of London,
England, are the only makers.

CAUTION! CAUTION!!

Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.

The Genuine Bottle is like this ☞



Insist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

NOTICES.

COLDS, COUGHS,
INFLUENZA,
SORE THROAT
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as

AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral
Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
In Half-size Bottles,
And also in large 4/6 size.
Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.

☞ The name, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, is prominent on the wrapper and is blown in the glass of each bottle. Take no cheap imitation.

General Agents H. E. BODE & SONS, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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"REFRESHER"
IN INDIA.
J. & R. TENNENT'S
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J. & R. Tennent
BREWED IN SCOTLAND
PILSENER BEER
Per Case of 4 Doz. Qrts. Rs. 22.0
Per Case of 8 Doz. Pints Rs. 31.0
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS OF FIVE CASES AND UPWARDS.
Agents—
Calcutta & Bombay-Turner, Morrison & Co.
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Karachi ROBINSON MORRISON & Co.

"Hunyadi János" has, in my hands given invariably satisfactory results. It is one of the most valuable of curative agents at our disposal."
VIRCHOW.

"Hunyadi János" is 'the most concentrated of the saline group.' Natural Aperient waters are vastly superior to artificial solutions, however skilfully prepared."
SIR HENRY THOMPSON.

"Hunyadi János" has established itself as a customary Aperient in all climates. It is remarkably and exceptionally uniform in its composition and free from the defects of other Hungarian Bitter Waters."
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

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VIENNA MEDICAL JOURNAL.

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THE FINEST
ENGLISH MAKE.
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BIRMINGHAM,
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HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST
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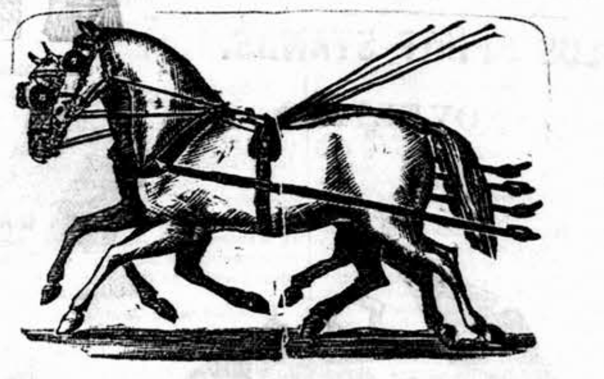
BEST IN THE MARKET
Indentors can obtain same through all British Merchants

HARNESS! HARNESS!
BEST ENGLISH LEATHER ONLY.
EVERY ARTICLE HAND-SEWN.



Single Phaeton Harness, Black or Brown,	Brass Mounted	Rs. 85 to 135
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ONLY GENUINE ORIGINAL AND
CHLORODYNE

COUGHS, COLDS,
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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—
J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W. C.

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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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Physician to the Westminster Hospital.
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.
"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

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Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS,
INVALIDS, & THE AGED
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

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"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."
"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

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LIEBIG COMPANY'S
EXTRACT OF MEAT
And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
J Liebig
FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.
Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.
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MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL
TRADE MARK.
ON EVERY CAPSULE.

The only scientifically prepared Extract of the Fresh and Healthy Livers of the true Codfish, "Gadus Morrhua." Free from Hydroxyls, and consequently from "Aftertaste" and "Repeating," or any other possible objection.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. (BY PATENTED PROCESS.) Peter Möller's Cod Liver Oil is obtaining more favour with the Public and increased reputation amongst the Medical Profession, day by day.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. (BY PATENTED PROCESS.) In the years 1851-1853, considerable attention was called to Cod Liver Oil; but its use was restricted in consequence of the crude method of its production; which gave a turbid, brownish, uncanny preparation, nauseous to the palate, and sometimes impossible of digestion.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. (BY PATENTED PROCESS.) Since then the introduction by Peter Möller of a new application of steam, conducted under his own personal supervision, has secured the utmost cleanliness in every detail of the manufacture, and the Public have been able to obtain a pure, sweet, reliable, and digestible Oil, when they *insisted* upon having Möller's—well, if they did not insist that was not Möller's fault.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. (BY PATENTED PROCESS.) In forty years Möller made many improvements: All the so-called substitutes were carefully examined and analyzed, emulsions and mixtures, tinctures and essences, the bases of which were everything nearly—*except* Cod Liver Oil; and in the majority of cases no more expensive article than water (Aqua Pura).

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. (BY PATENTED PROCESS.) With these investigations it became more and more evident to Dr. Möller (who continued the researches of his father) that the "Active principle of Cod Liver Oil is the Oil itself," and not as some chemists have supposed in the "remaining five per cent." after the separation of the ninety-five per cent. of fat and fat-acids (so called).

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. (BY PATENTED PROCESS.) Impressed also with the fact that, excellent as his Oil was, there yet remained something to be accomplished, before perfection could be claimed: in fact no Oil had ever been made which presented the extremely delicate and pleasant flavour of the Oil as it is found in the *freshly boiled livers*, therefore.—

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. (BY PATENTED PROCESS.) Important laboratory extensions were added, with every modern appliance for chemical investigation, and the exhaustive experiments of some ten years being prosecuted with renewed vigour, finally obtained reward in full measure. The practical outcome is an entirely new process, producing a totally different Cod Liver Oil, lighter in colour, more limpid, wholly free from the taste, the "after taste," and the odour of even the better kinds of Oil, and SUITED TO THE MOST DELICATE STOMACH.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. (BY PATENTED PROCESS.) This Oil is now in every good Chemist's shop, and although considerable outlay has been incurred in chemical research, and in obtaining patents, the prices have not been advanced. All bottles are capsuled and bear the trade mark and perforated date as formerly. In case of difficulty or dissatisfaction write to Peter Möller, 43, Snow Hill, London, E.C.

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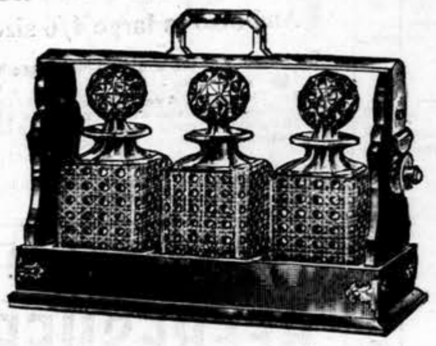

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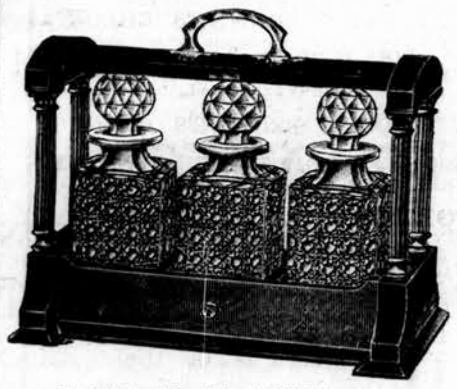

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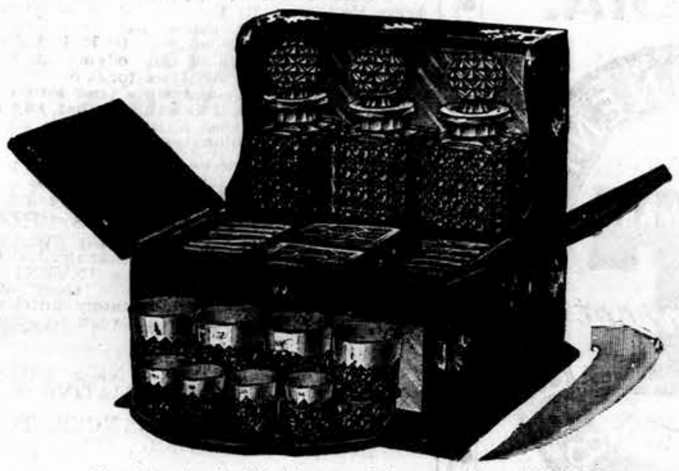

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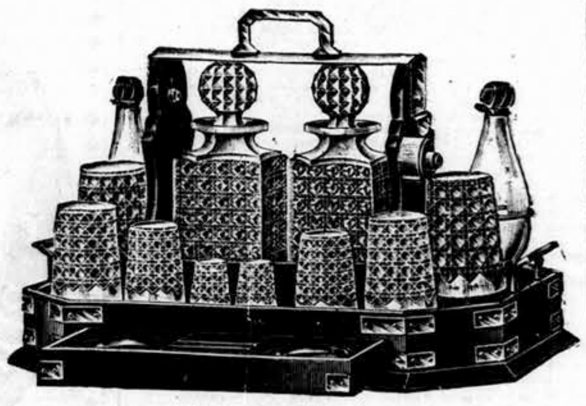

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